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CONTENTS.

Pages 1 & 2.—The Adventures of Master Adam Borel, the Religion Maker. Destruction of the N. Y. Crystal Palace by Fire. What Lotteries Do. The *General Admiral.*

Page 3.—Six Months' Residence in Spain. Ascent of Mount Blanc by an Irishman. Latest from the Cable. Hints to Farmers.

Pages 4 & 5.—Latest Irish News. Catholic Intelligence—Foreign and Domestic. Irish Deaths.

Pages 6 & 7.—Foreign and Home Miscellany.

Pages 8 & 9.—How Protestants Agree on Catholic Subjects. Monastic Orders—The Jesuits. Incendiarism in Vogue—The Burning of the Crystal Palace. Superstition. Semicentennial Celebration of Mt. St. Mary's College, &c., &c.

Page 10.—Literature. The Strongest Cause is Always the Best—Society. Brownson Literary Association.

Page 11.—Our Pennsylvania, Dublin and Paris Correspondence.

Page 12.—Our London Correspondence. Semicentennial Anniversary at Mount St. Mary's, Emmitsburg, Md. New York Markets.

Page 13.—Music—"I Dare Thee to Forget."

Pages 14, 15 & 16.—Advertisements.

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THE ADVENTURES OF MASTER ADAM BOREL, THE RELIGION MAKER.

"Antwerpians, lend ear,
And a new faith you'll hear."
"—Eh! have we not our faith?
Who doubts it, insult saith."
Old Flemish Song.

EVERY inhabitant of the Catholic Netherlands still bewailed the death of the infanta Isabella. All without exception praised her virtues, and the mildness of her government; her enemies even did her justice; and the stadtholder, Frederic Henry himself, wrote in his memoirs, that *Isabella had deserved, by her goodness, to be loved by every one.*

It was the year 1632. Spain was at that time with difficulty regaining possession of the Belgian provinces, which had been for thirty years accustomed to national independence. Frederic Henry availed himself of the moment when there existed certain grounds of discontent. He had seized upon Limbourg, and his troops from time to time made incursions into Brabant.

Whilst the stadtholder was thus endeavoring to conquer a province, or at least some districts, another child of the Netherlands was dreaming of still more ambitious projects. Adam Borel, of Middelburgh, a powerful head of the time, well stored with some shreds of science, but much more with pride, had conceived that he must take advantage of the circumstance to withdraw Belgium from the Catholic Church, by preaching in the country some remodelled faith. Isabella was no more; the people were not too fond of the Spanish yoke. "Who knows," said he, "but there will happen in that country what has happened in our own? And I shall have the honor of having brought about the change." For the inhabitants of the ancient country of the Dutch were good and honest Catholics, who, in the wars which arose out of their disturbances, had never seriously thought of renouncing their belief, and who would have been highly indignant, consistent and attached to their customs as they were, if the German heads, who were beginning to experiment upon them, had said to them: "You are going to apostatize!" But when, terrified by the excesses which the troops of Frederic of Toledo were committing, the Dutch called William the Silent to their assistance, he came, and the Westphalian reformers, who accompanied him, said to the people of the Netherlands: "If you would erect a really formidable barrier between yourselves and the Spaniads, you have only one way of going to work; declare yourselves all Protestants at once. They will thereby see that you separate yourselves from them for ever. Besides, this great manifestation is only proposed to you as a political measure; the country once liberated, you will be free to follow your consciences." This singular stratagem succeeded; and the proposition was hailed by people who did not foresee the consequences. They forgot, alas! that the things of God are not to be played with. When they had lived some years in the enjoyment of their liberty, eating flesh meat in Lent, using the right of free examination, sinning at will, without dread of a confessor, pillaging the churches, advancing farther every day on the broad way that leads to perdition, they went so far at last, that they thought no more of retracing their steps. They would have required at the return of peace—which, however, was not so soon concluded—to confess, expiate, make reparation, restitution; which was all very hard: and the half of this unfortunate people continued in the reformation, crushing and restraining the other half; for in this sublunary world it is not necessary that those who are in the wrong should be the most numerous in order to have the ascendancy.

Master Adam Borel proposed, therefore, to have recourse to a similar stratagem; but being well aware that the Belgians were not very partial to the reformation of Luther and Calvin, he prepared to offer them something better.

"Undoubtedly, I shall succeed," said he; "and how glorious will it not be for a young theologian, such as I am!"

And, in fact, he was only nine-and-twenty.

He was the bearer of some letters of recommendation, that had been given him by Dr. Nicholas Tulp, of Amsterdam. Among these was one to Peter Scholiers, of Antwerp. Thus prepared, he set out upon his journey towards Brabant, through the country of Campine, joyous and buoyant, modestly riding on an ass, like Peter the Hermit, when he went to preach the Crusade. This was his own remark. But he had neither the austerity, nor the piety, nor the humility of the good pilgrim.

He lived gaily, eating and drinking like a man of pleasure; he paid his court to the ladies, and sang a jolly song,—things rather new for an apostle. He was, however, warranted in this by the example of Luther; and, besides, he was the preacher of a convenient and easy religion.

Not knowing the roads, he fell among a band of Hessian Marauders, whose chief was Samuel Bach, a Jew of Dordrecht, converted to the reformation. Before allowing him to speak, Samuel declared him a spy, searched his person, and stript him of all the money he possessed, took his ass from him, and allowed him to depart. But Adam Borel raising a great clamor, and demanding justice, the robber returned upon him, gave him a sound beating and brought him to the camp, where he boldly presented him to Count de Styrum, as a Catholic spy, who deserved to be hanged without being allowed to utter a word in his own defence.

Adam Borel, nevertheless, having obtained a hearing, made known that he was from the United Provinces, and from the faithful town of Middelburgh; that he belonged to the reformed religion; that he was a divine, a doctor, and more than all a minister. Upon which Count de Styrum began to look with an evil eye on the zealous Jew. To support the truth of what he said, the Zealander showed his letters from Nicholas Tulp, with whom Count de Styrum happened to be acquainted. Samuel Bach was immediately ordered to restore to the traveller everything he had taken from him. The ass had disappeared, and was nowhere to be found. In vain did the reformer claim a hundred good ducats of gold which had been taken from his pockets; eleven only were found in those of the Jew, who, perhaps, had skilfully handed the rest to some of his comrades, protesting that he had not any more. For an appearance of justice he was placed in confinement, which he liked better to undergo than to reproduce the eighty-nine ducats that were wanting.

Master Adam Borel was now at liberty to leave the camp, and he was not very deeply afflicted at finding himself reduced to eleven ducats, as he carried with him a draft on a banker of Antwerp. He took his resolution, and commenced an exhortation to the soldiers who surrounded him, among whom he expected some proselytes. But he had scarcely spoken a quarter of an hour, expounding his doctrines, when he was interrupted by a stout man of low stature, in whom, from the shape of his little hat, and the rather soiled bands he wore, he recognized one of the Protestant pastors of the the army.

"Before proceeding farther," said the minister, "I claim a conference with you, in order to inquire whether you be entitled to exercise amongst us. You appear to me not to be in accordance on every point with the synod of Dordrecht."

"But have I not the right of free examination?" replied Borel. "We are no longer under the rigorous discipline of Mauritius."

"Which will not hinder me," replied the stout little minister, "if you venture upon another discourse, from causing you to be hanged as a dissenter."

"Ah! this is your toleration!"

"Toleration is folly. With toleration there are as many religions as individuals."

"But Luther has recognized the right of free examination."

"We do not belong to Luther, but to Calvin and Gomar. We are not to be jested with. If you do not conform, you are at liberty to hold your peace."

And this Borel understood was the only thing he could do.

"That minister," thought he, "in an army full of dissipated people, has doubtless but a sorry number of clients. He dreads lest I should bear away from him his small profits and his authority. Patience; he is a fool. I must consider."

Having deliberated with himself on the means of propagating his ideas without noise, he imagined that the surest way to attract amateurs around him was to become tavern-keeper. He hired a tent, and purchased a cask of beer. "Every path is good," said he, "provided it leads to the goal."

He congratulated himself on his resolution, was proud of his modesty, and reckoned on doing honor to the trade of tavern-keeper. Nothing gladdens one so much as the gratification of vanity under the appearance of humility, or as a resource which one thinks ingenious, whilst it appears to be quite simple.

Master Adam Borel having broached his cask of beer, advertised it for sale at six liards the pot. It was a great source of astonishment and bitterness to him, considering the low price of his merchandise, to spend a whole forenoon without attracting a single drinker to his little table, whilst a soldier, who also sold beer behind his tent, having no other shelter than a dry tree, found it impossible to attend to all the customers who crowded round his beer-pots. True the soldier sold his beer at three liards only, whether it was that he had stolen it or made it half up of water. Nevertheless, those who drank of it appeared to think it good.

The hour for dinner having struck, the customers of the rival ale-house dispersed. Adam Borel, taking a pot, went to draw beer for his own use; but to his still greater amazement, the cask was empty. After a few moments of surprise and consternation, he reflected, looked about, examined, and after a searching inquiry, discovered that his cask, being placed against the canvas of his tent, had been pierced from the outside at the opposite end, and that it was his own beer the soldier had managed to sell, without ruining himself, at three liards the pot.

To whom complain? Adam Borel having experienced quite enough of the pleasant things of the camp, adopted the resolution of abandoning the soldiers to their hardness of heart. He shook the dust from his boots, and set out for Spanish Brabant. "To make anything of the soldiery," said he, as he walked along, "one must have gone through a special course of study. I ought to live a little with the common people, become familiar and intimate with them, in order to observe how they think and judge. This I shall certainly do."

He arrived without any mischance at Hoogstraeten, where he proposed to sleep. He went to spend the night at the best-known inn. Owing to the enemy's posts being in the neighborhood (Hoogstraeten was filled with soldiers), Borel found it difficult to obtain the promise of a bed. But a crowd was quite to his purpose—"I shall be quite able to study the people," thought he.

Being fond of good living, he ordered the best chicken that could be had to be prepared for him; and, whilst it was being done, he went about among the groups of people at the hotel, endeavoring to get engaged in some conversation, by which he might succeed in making himself known. Few listened to him; still fewer made any reply to him. One man, who carried a great sword and an enormous black walking-stick, lent him some attention, but with an interested object. This man was the rural justice, and he had already inquired of the innkeeper whether the stranger were not an emissary of the *Gueux.* This was the name by which the reformers were designated. The innkeeper, who considered Borel quite a simple man, had reassured this country officer. Nevertheless, the Zealander was obliged to show his letters. His recommendation to Peter Scholiers, who was well known, told in his favor; the title of Doctor, which had been given him without any specification as to whether it designated a doctor of divinity, rendered him almost respectable. He was taken for a barrister; and his attention in taking a glass of port wine with the justice entitled him to the privilege of eating his supper quietly in the chief inn of Hoogstraeten.

His appetite was so keen that he could not wait for the hour of the *table d'hote.* He made his chicken be served up as soon as it was ready. He had calculated that in so doing he would have an opportunity of paying his court to the landlady. As soon as he observed that his cover was laid, he sat down to table, muttering a short Zealand song against the Catholic clergy. He broke a crust of bread, placed it between his teeth, and inquired of the hostess who was serving him what might be her age?

"Every year twelve months more," replied she, smiling.

Although disconcerted by this rustic answer, Adam Borel did not discontinue his questions; in the midst of which walked in the landlord, holding in one hand the fowl, nicely disposed on a plate of china-ware, and in the other a kettle, in which were hardening four eggs, that had been ordered for raising the salad.

The landlord was a wag, and always took delight in playing tricks on such travellers as were possessed with the mania of courting the women of the inn. The Zealander being turned towards the hostess, and not observing him, he pushed forward the chicken so as to spill the sauce on the ruff of Master Borel, and at the same time contrived to overturn the kettle of boiling water on his feet.

A fearful cry, which made the whole house shake, and which proved the strength of Master

Borel's lungs, gave the host to understand at the same time that his jest was a little too warm. He excused himself in the best way he could, on the ground of the distraction the traveller had given him; and the hostess having gone out to attend to her household matters, he helped the Zealander to take off his boots, wrapped his feet up in cotton, lent him a pair of large slippers, and then left him, wishing him a good appetite.

But the doctor suffered so keenly that he could not eat, and he dared not complain too loudly; he felt that he had brought the evil upon himself, guessing rightly that there was more malice than awkwardness in the landlord's proceeding.

His vanity being wounded; "Things do not run well with me here," said he; "and this dish they will make me pay for, although I cannot eat it. It is served up, but they shall have no profit by it." He drank a large glass of beer, packed up the chichen in a sheet of paper, and crammed it into the pocket of his doublet, remembering that he was very fond of cold chickens for breakfast—a meal which he promised himself the pleasure of on the morrow, as he proceeded on his journey. That night, however, he was obliged to sleep in the villainous hotel; and besides, the state of his feet would not have permitted him to walk.

Just as he had completed these arrangements, and was drinking a second glass of beer, the landlord entered again, bringing with him the salad. He was followed by his dog, a large and intelligent animal, which never failed to accompany his master at the second service, in order to have the bones and the remains of the first. The host perceived that the chicken had disappeared, but did not think himself entitled to make any remark; he served up the small dish of salad, took the four eggs out of the kettle, and withdrew. But the dog, who had not got his dues, remained behind Borel.

As he looked at the plate of salad, it occurred to the Zealander that such light food would prove refreshing without overloading his stomach, which he could not by any means allow to remain empty. He took the shells off his eggs, cut them up, made and seasoned his salad, and began to eat, never remarking that whilst he was engaged with salt and pepper, oil and mustard, vinegar and yolks of eggs, the dog stationed behind him was quietly drawing the chicken from his pocket, and bearing it back to the kitchen.

After his frugal supper he went hobbling away to his bedroom, and then only, in taking off his doublet, did he find in place of the chicken nothing else than a dirty grease-spot.

He had a very bad bed, did not sleep, and in the morning, notwithstanding the pain which was still burning his feet, he paid his reckoning and resumed his journey, leaning on his staff. "I shall rest awhile," said he, "at the next village."

He was not aware that in Campine the villagers are not easily bitten. After a three hours' walk he stopped, quite overcome with fatigue, in a cabin, where there was given him for breakfast some black bread and gin. Little satisfied with so rustic a meal, and thinking with a sigh on his cold chicken, he observed a ham suspended in the chimney; he begged to have a slice of it done on the gridiron.

"You shall not have it either roasted or raw," said the peasant. "This is Friday—return on Sunday."

"Ah! you are a Catholic," replied Borel. "But, for my part, I don't keep Friday."

"So! so! you belong to the Reformation," added the peasant; "you have the more need to do penance, and you shall have none of my bacon. Do you imagine that if my wife had died to-day, and there came a man who should begin to sing and laugh, saying, 'I do not belong to the family,' I would permit him to laugh and sing? I would do no such thing. I keep Friday, that I do, and it is kept in my house."

"Excuse me," said Borel, "it is possible that the reformers may be wrong, but my religion is more consistent."

"But," replied the honest fellow, "if you are not a Gueux, you are not a Jew either, since you wish to eat ham."

"I am of a creed that has not as yet received a name."

"If you are a fool, so much the worse. In that case empty your glass, and continue your journey."

Master Adam Borel, seeing that he had no chance with his rustic host, took his advice and resumed his travels.

"I do not really know the people," said he to himself, as he walked along. "Before thinking of ruling the masses, I must, I repeat it, study the manners of the lower orders, understand their language, appreciate their ideas, enter into their ways of reasoning and seeing."

From one reflection to another he came to the conclusion, that he must dissemble, extinguish himself, conceal for a time the theologian, the doctor, the man of genius, put his science under a bushel, mingle with the people, and, the better to effect this, he resolved to enter a castle as a domestic.

"I limit myself to a month's stay there without allowing myself to be discovered; I shall observe the people of the house first, and afterwards the villagers, who reveal themselves entirely to a man of their own class. Nothing in the world ought to induce one to draw back when meditating such conquests as I have in view."

He slept that night at Braschaet, conducted himself properly, and next morning inquired of the host whether he could point out to him a respectable country-house where a faithful servant was required.

"If you have talents for fishing," replied the landlord, "go to the castle; the ponds will be fished in eight days."

"I am in reality a fisher," replied Borel.

He was the son of a fisherman of some renown in Zealand. He made no scruple of claiming his father's skill, an inheritance, however, which had not fallen to his lot; and he was received for a month among the servants of the castle. This was just what he desired.

He dissembled so well, or at least the manners of the common people were so natural to him, that the other servants did not suspect his quality of theologian. He did more: in a household wholly composed of Catholics, he disguised his Calvinism, to which, besides, he did not attach any importance. He amused every one with his songs and tales; and, but for his black clothes, which were readily taken for the cast off habiliments of some of his former patrons, he would not have been thought ridiculous in the kitchen. But he possessed no other garments, and they rallied him chiefly on a woolen girdle, terminating in two tassels, which confined his doublet. Although this portion of his costume was not suitable for a servant, he held to it precisely for this reason, perhaps, and likewise in order to preserve, in his own mind, some degree of self-respect.

Meanwhile he pursued his study of popular manners, and congratulated himself on his resolution. One thing only was not to his liking; he was obliged to fare rather sparingly. He sought means of obviating so serious an inconvenience, and now and then he contrived to purloin a choice morsel; in this he displayed great subtlety, for he was never suspected.

The fishings commenced, and they were really a great affair. All the fine fish were sent to Antwerp to be sold, whilst all the large pieces that had been somewhat roughly handled were served up at the table of the lord of the manor, who had invited a number of friends on the occasion; the small fry only was used in the kitchen.

On the third day, and when the labors of the day were over, Borel, together with a comrade as passionately fond as himself of nice things, caught with the net a splendid pike which weighed twenty-five pounds. The two fellows looked at one another, and divined one another's thoughts so well, that the Zealander hesitated not to say, "We shall keep this for ourselves."

Night came on, and with the aid of a drizzling rain completely screened the two friends from observation. They withdrew to a neighboring thicket, Borel bearing under his arm the huge pike, and controlling its convulsive efforts, whilst his comrade went before with a light. The fish was laid in a hole, which was covered over with leaves, grass, and dead branches. After this, making sure that they had not been seen, they retired through the coppice, with the intention of returning next morning to carry away their pike.

When at supper in the kitchen the coachman observed that there were no longer at Borel's girdle the two black tassels on which he had so often rallied him. He complimented him on having sacrificed them; but the Zealander did not deserve this eulogium, as the tassels had disappeared without his knowledge, and he presumed they had been caught in some bush.

In the course of the night, a fox in search of prey, attracted seemingly by the smell, came to the place of concealment, where lay the pike in its humid and not very comfortable bed. In removing the leaves and the dead branches which covered the tyrant of the ponds, one of the paws of reynard fell up to the knee-joint into the open mouth of the great fish. The pike in its convulsive agonies, locked so firmly its powerful jaws, that the fox was fairly trapped. With all his efforts he could not escape. In vain did he strive; he could not drag along with him his heavy snare.

The instinct of preservation made him stifle his cries. At break of day, however, whether he had groaned, or whether it was from some other cause, the Seigneur de Braschaet, who every morning took a turn in his domain with a carabine, happened to fall upon the thicket where reynard was entrapped. Surprised to see with his own eyes the great devourer of poultry caught in a place where he had not laid a snare, the good seigneur fired his piece and killed the poor fox. Desiring to carry him away, he ran up to him, but found that he was not alone. It required several efforts to move so heavy a weight. The whole was at length extracted. The seigneur, delighted at having taken both a pike and a fox, returned to the manor-house, bearing reynard under one arm, and the huge fish under the other. He met on the way Borel and his comrade, who were proceeding towards the scene of his singular good fortune; he communicated it to them, and, without observing a certain degree of embarrassment in their manners, brought them to the kitchen, where he called together all his people, as well those who were rising as those who were already up, and inquired of them, bestowing upon all interrogatory looks, whether they could not tell him who had concealed the pike in the thicket, where he had fished it while hunting the fox.

All who had a clear conscience could make no revelation, and the two guilty parties showed as much assurance as the most innocent. "No matter, then," said the lord of the manor, "sooner or later the thieves will be discovered."

As he pronounced these words, his eyes fell, and no doubt by the merest accident, on Master Adam Borel, who was inwardly alarmed, but without making any demonstration. Meanwhile he walked off, tolerably disquieted, to the fishing.

A good hour after the first interrogatory, the Seigneur de Braschaet ordered the kitchen-maid to scale and empty the pike, and prepare it for breakfast. Whilst this operation was going forward, Borel's comrade having come to procure cork for his nets, beheld with alarm two black tassels extracted from the stomach of the pike—a most inopportune indication, which revealed the culprit. He made his escape amidst the shouts of his fellow-servants, and ran to warn the Zealander. Borel, terror-struck on learning that his tassels which the pike had swallowed denounced him as the author of an ignoble action, instantly fled, leaped the ditches, quitted the domain, and disappeared on the road to Antwerp.

The discovered thief was not pursued, and his accomplice in the theft did not allow himself to be suspected. But the apostle who made his debut by such detestable adventures, arrived under the walls of Antwerp, saying to himself: "Everything goes ill with me in the country. I shall try the town."

(To be concluded in our next.)

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE BY FIRE.

The Crystal Palace, located on Sixth avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-second streets, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, the 5th inst., About 5 o'clock, P.M., smoke was seen issuing from a large room in the north nave, and in front of the entrance on Forty-second street, and in less than half an hour thereafter the Palace was a total wreck, and nothing now remains of this edifice but a heap of unsightly ruins. The octagonal turrets at each corner still remain standing, while here and there on every side may be seen stacks of iron, the remains of staircases, and portions of the frame-work composing the galleries.

The flames spread with incredible rapidity in every direction. There were about 2,000 persons scattered about the edifice at the time, all of whom, the moment the alarm of "fire" was raised, made a rush for the Sixth avenue entrance, the doors of which were thrown open. The entrance on Fortieth street was closed, there being no other means of ingress or egress except on Sixth avenue. Under the direction of ex-Captain Maynard and several of the Directors of the Institute the crowd of visitors were conducted safely to the street, and no one that we have heard of was in anywise injured. Some of the exhibitors endeavored to save their property, but were forced to turn toward the door and were soon compelled to flee to the street. The amount of property saved is comparatively trifling.

MR. GODFREY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Godfrey, a visitor in the Palace, says that at 5 1-4 o'clock he was in the lower part of the building, near the machinery. He heard the cry of fire, and saw the women much alarmed coming down from the galleries. He then moved under the dome, when he saw the fire and large volumes of smoke emanating from the vane toward Forty-second street. By that time every one in the galleries had got down. Some of the employees got a stream of water from one of the Palace hydrants, but it seemed to have no effect. The fire increased rapidly, and dense volumes of smoke and flame came from the north part of the edifice, and, leaping up, soon enveloped the galleries. The door at the Fortieth street entrance was then thrown open, which created a great draught, and in less than three minutes thereafter the interior was one mass of flames. Mr. Godfrey then made his escape. The view from the street and neighboring buildings was very grand, and thousands of persons thronged to the scene of conflagration. The firemen of the district were soon on the spot and 20 or 30 streams were soon thrown into the building but no visible effect was produced. Many firemen rushed into the burning building hoping to save the apparatuses that were on exhibition, but they were compelled to retreat on account of the dense smoke.

THE STATEMENT OF A LADY.

Mrs. White, who is boarding in the Murray Hill House, formerly the Fremont House, corner of Fortieth street and Sixth avenue, was sitting at the window, having directly in view the Palace, and saw the first indication of fire from the outside. Mrs. White says: "Shortly after five o'clock I was looking at the Palace, when I discovered a very little smoke making its appearance right above the principal entrance from Sixth avenue. I next saw the flames issuing from the lower part of the dome. The wind was then blowing in a south easterly direction, which spread the flames with amazing rapidity towards Fortieth street. The people inside rushed out in great confusion by the doors on Sixth avenue and Fortieth street. The crowd seemed so great at the doors that evidently those within were in great danger. I saw as many as a dozen gentlemen leap through the glass on the south side of the building on to the enclosed grounds. The fire was magnificent and sublime beyond anything that I ever witnessed. I might have seen much more of interest, but the order was given to close the inside blinds, as the firemen had to play the water upon the hotel to preserve it from igniting. the heat inside my room soon became oppressively hot.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

From all the facts that could be possibly ascertained from parties who were in the Palace at the time the fire originated, there cannot be a doubt but the fire was the work of an incendiary. From the manner in which the flames shot up there must have been either turpentine or camphene administered to aid the rapid progress of the fire. The room in which the fire was discovered is located directly on the northeast wing, adjoining the stairway leading up to the gallery. It was at one time used for storing old boxes and the like, but at the time of the fire one of the managers stated that there was nothing therein but a quantity of wooden patterns, and the only paper material was some old tickets used at the cable celebration. A strong smell of turpentine was perceived at the beginning of the fire, which shows that there must have been villainous work in the matter.

Just previous to the fire, a young lady, who was near at the time, states that she saw a man come out of the above place; she described him as dressed in black, and that he was the first one, she said, to cry fire. The managers state that the place was closed and a bar placed across the entrance, so that if any person gained admittance he did so by taking down the bar.

Mr. Brower, one of the managers, was present when the fire originated, and at one time had a very narrow escape from being caught in the flames. As soon as he heard the cry of fire he ran to the spot, and saw the light of the fire through the glass; he immediately made for the door leading to the room where the fire shot out first underneath the stairway and extended with the greatest rapidity to the dome, giving no time to save a single article, so soon did it spread over the building. He, however, secured the books and prizes of the Institute, and succeeded in getting them out in safety. At one time he feared it would be impossible for him to escape by the entrance, and he accordingly knocked out a glass, with the intention of jumping out.

There were nine hydrants in the Palace; but strange to say, none of them had hose attached.

Hundreds of persons lingered about the spot until a late hour, walking about the ruins and talking over the matter. The ruins presented a strange appearance. Here and there were spots of fire which, every now and then would blaze up, illuminating the scene of destruction.

One hundred policemen were left in charge of the place in order to prevent thieves from prowling about and stealing any articles that might have escaped destruction. The office, bar-room, and reading-rooms of the Fremont House on Fortieth street, opposite the Palace, were filled with people, among whom were many of the exhibitors, recounting their losses and telling of narrow escapes.

All the bar-rooms in the vicinity were thronged, and everybody seemed desirous of informing everybody about the fire.

The loss may be estimated at over a million of dollars; the original cost of the Palace was eight hundred thousand, and it is believed the property in it belonging to the contributors was worth over a million of dollars.

WHAT LOTTERIES DO.—Ten persons engaged in the sale of lottery tickets were arrested in Cincinnati lately. The *Gazette* says: "The affidavits upon which warrants were issued for these parties, were all made by Frederic Todenbier, a German mechanic, who relates his experience in the lottery business with emotion. He says he has been purchasing tickets for years—that he has spent all he earned, and all he could borrow, in these ruinous speculations—that he has impoverished himself and family to such a degree that they have frequently had to live upon a single meal a day, and that of the most scanty character; in short, that he had become almost a maniac upon the subject of drawing a prize, and at last getting his hard earned money back. He has been driven to the verge of despair and destruction, and having become convinced of the wide-spread ruin which the lottery business is inflicting upon the community, is determined to do his utmost to break it up. Todenbier assures the officers that there is at least a hundred within the circle of his own acquaintance, who are daily spending their earnings in hope of eventually drawing a fortune.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—The keel of the above vessel, lately launched from the ship building yard of Mr. Webb in this city, was laid on the 21st of September, 1857, by the Russian Minister and a number of Russian officers, with all proper ceremonies. The model is what is called the long flat floor, full bilge, sharp end, round stern, no poop or cutwater, and short forecastle deck. She is expected to attain a speed of fourteen knots under sail, and her draft of water will not exceed 25 feet. Her dimensions are: Length on spar deck, 307 feet; breadth, 55 feet; length over all, about 325 feet; depth to spar deck, 34 feet. She is pierced with 44 side ports and two stern ports on the lower deck, and 30 side ports and 4 large ports on the spar deck. Her armament will consist of 40 shell guns of large calibre on the gun deck, and 20 long guns and 2 pivot guns of largest size on her spar deck. She is built of white oak, and will be propelled by two direct horizontal engines, now building at the Novelty Works, in this city, each cylinder of which will be 84 inches in diameter, and 3 feet 9 inches stroke, with a nominal power of 2,000.

The Atlantic, the pioneer steamship of the Collins line, was sold on the 7th inst., to the California, New York and European Steamship Company, and will be put on the line immediately for San Francisco and Frazer river direct, via Nicaragua. This Company have already purchased the Hermann and Washington, lately of the Bremen line.

SIX MONTHS' RESIDENCE IN SPAIN.

As very little is known in England and Ireland about the religious state of Spain, a few "notes" on the subject will, I hope, interest your readers. Who has not heard, again and again, of the "moral degraded state" of Spain—of its superstition—of the awful ignorance of the people—of the immorality of the clergy—of the horrors of the Inquisition—of the utter contempt in which the Bible is held, both by priests and people, &c.? Such are a few specimens of the usual accusations to be found in nearly all the works written by English tourists, during the last twelve or fourteen years, respecting the Spanish Church. Two authors especially deserve the severest condemnation for the numerous false and calumnious statements they have made in their works regarding Spain. I allude to Borrow's "Bible in Spain," and Ford's "Hand-Book of Spain." With regard to the first writer, any one who has been resident in the Peninsula but for a very short time, and has had the happiness of visiting the clergy, the nuns, the churches, and of conversing with the people—as I have had—will soon be convinced that the prejudices of Borrow must have sadly blinded his eyes to the truth; nay, more, one will also be inclined to believe that he must knowingly and wilfully have perverted the truth in order to pander to the prejudices of his English readers or to comply with the injunctions of his unscrupulous masters, who seemed to imagine that a "corrupt version" of the Scriptures in Spanish could alone rescue Spain from the horrors of Popery! Poor deluded creatures in England fancied that after Borrow had distributed his lying tracts and Bibles, Spain would suddenly awake some fine morning and proclaim herself Protestant! But what was the result? The Bibles were sold for waste paper, and Spain still remains more Catholic than ever.

With regard to Ford, it is painful to see a person of his abilities, and whose "Hand-Book" is certainly so interesting and valuable in many respects, repeating the usual vulgar misstatements respecting the Catholic religion in Spain, and even frequently going out of his way to wound the religious feelings of those who had given him valuable information. But I must add (what I have heard from good authority) that Ford himself now regrets his having spoken so many unkind and erroneous things respecting the religion of the Spanish people.

It is evident that no one but a Catholic can appreciate or understand the religious condition of a great Catholic nation like Spain. A Protestant tourist is always mistrusted; and, consequently, not being recognized as a brother—though he is sure to be treated kindly—he cannot expect that the bishops and clergy will impart to him that confidence which will enable him to gain a correct knowledge of their people, of their sufferings, of their views, or of their hopes.

To know the religious state of a country for good or for bad, we must have some data whereby to judge of the actual condition of its hierarchy. Now, I can assert without fear of contradiction, that the Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, as a body, may challenge comparison with any other hierarchy in Christendom, for zeal, learning, piety, and a faithful discharge of their episcopal duties. It would occupy too much space to enter into any details, however interesting they might be, respecting the history of the illustrious prelates who now rule so wisely and so faithfully their respective dioceses. To give the names of a few will be sufficient, who are remarkable for their zeal and piety: The Archbishop of Santiago (Compostella), the Archbishop of Tarragona, the Archbishops of Burgos and Valladolid, and the Bishops of Badajos and Pampelona. But, above all, I must not omit the Queen's Confessor—the illustrious and revered Archbishop of Cuba, Senor Claret. This distinguished prelate is held in the highest estimation in Spain, both by the clergy and people. He is truly the Apostle of Spain. Wherever he goes with the Court, his whole delight is to preach, hear confessions, attend the Conferences of St. Vincent of Paul, assist the poor, and give instructions to nuns. He leads a most mortified life, caring nought but for the things of God and the advancement of religion. I have had the pleasure of seeing this holy prelate, and of hearing one of his fervent and eloquent discourses. He has published several small religious works, which have had an immense sale. How nobly the Spanish Bishops conducted themselves in times of persecution, when England's idol—Espartero—was in power, I refer your readers to Cardinal Wiseman's most interesting article on Spain, which appeared in the Dublin *Review*, (June, 1845.)

With regard to the clergy of Spain, whom Borrow and others have so cruelly calumniated, I will observe that, as far as my observations have extended, I have been exceedingly edified with all I have had the pleasure of conversing with. They are kind, affable in the extreme, hospitable, and zealous in the discharge of their duties. Owing to wars and revolutions, hitherto the state of education in the ecclesiastical seminaries of Spain has not been such as one would wish. Hence, the clergy, generally speaking, are not so highly educated as their brethren in Ireland and France. It is to be regretted, that few know French; and as to Italian and German, they are out of the question. However, a great improvement in the course of studies is now going on throughout the country. In one point, the Spanish clergy are far our superiors—viz., in theology. This is most profundly studied in all the seminaries—not for *two* years (such as we have been accustomed to do in England)—but for five, six, and often *seven* years. Hence, most of the Spanish clergy are exceedingly good divines. As to their *missionary* character they certainly do not seem to possess that activity which distinguishes the Irish clergy; nor does there appear to be such constant intercourse between the people and the clergy as one would wish. This, which appears a blemish in our eyes, may be excused, on the ground that here in Spain there is no Protestantism to oppose, no wily schemes of Bible-readers to guard the people against, nor are old maidens allowed to distribute silly tracts on Grace, Predestination, and Free-will. The whole country is "Catholic" to its heart's core; and though agents of the Bible Society in England are constantly making desperate efforts to poison the minds of the people by their anti-Catholic publications, yet, I believe, the clergy find that little harm is done on the whole.

These observations lead me to speak of the people. As I have just said, they are Catholic to the heart's core. They are as firmly attached to the See of Peter, as the sons and daughters of Ireland itself. The women especially appear exceedingly devout, and the young girls are very modest, generally speaking; though in Madrid and most of the seaport towns many bad characters are, no doubt, to be found. But in the provincial towns, the order, quiet, and decorum which are observed at night-time, form a pleasing and consoling contrast with the painful and disorderly scenes, which may, alas! be so often witnessed in English streets at nightfall. The proportion between the men and women who attend Mass on Sundays and holidays is almost equal, which is so different from what one observes in France.

As to education for the rising generation in Spain, there seems to be a growing desire to provide every means for extending and improving it. In most of the schools which I have visited, the children know how to read and write extremely well—that is, those who attend the higher schools. The Universities, also, of Madrid and Valladolid stand high, and the professors appear to be men of first-rate talents. Unfortunately, the University of Alcala has been suppressed by the Government, and transferred to Madrid; while the once renowned University of Salamanca is now but a "mere wreck" of what it once was. The School of Medicine, having been removed to Valladolid, about three hundred students have left Salamanca. The various Governments which succeed each other so rapidly in Spain are constantly making alterations respecting the course of studies in the universities. In the last century, a great revival of learning took place in Spain; and consequently a great number of valuable works appeared. Beautiful editions of the Classics were published in Madrid and Valencia, and many of the old Spanish Chronicles re-appeared; while at the same period were published Mariana's valuable "History of Spain;" the learned Padre Florez's "Espana Sagrada;" and Scio's version of the Scriptures, of which numerous editions have subsequently been printed. The most magnificent work, however, is the "Bibliotheca Arabico Hispana Escurialensis," by Casiri, dedicated to Charles III., and printed in a style that reflects the highest credit on the Spanish press. (Madrid, 1760.) The French invasion in the present century, and civil wars and revolutions, damped for a time the spirit of the nation for the peaceful pursuits of literature. The writings of the illustrious Balmes, however, again awoke the slumbers of Spain, as well as the thrilling eloquence of Donosa Cortes and others; while the Archbishop of Cuba, Senor Claret, established at Barcelona a society for the publication of cheap religious works, for general circulation amongst the people, which are still doing an immensity of good. Several able periodicals are published in Madrid, amongst which the *Esperanza* deserves great praise for its zeal and ability in the cause of religion.

Your readers will be pleased to hear that our illustrious Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster is revered throughout Spain, for his learning, zeal, and piety. "Fabiola" is universally read and appreciated, and several of his Eminence's other works have been translated into Spanish.

The Queen takes a lively interest in the advancement of religion, and the general welfare of the country. She is extremely charitable and kind, to the poor nuns in particular, whose prayers will, no doubt, draw down many blessings on herself, her illustrious Consort, and all the Royal family. On the whole, Spain is a very interesting and truly Catholic country. If a really good Government could be established, which would labor solely for the welfare of the people, and parties could be united, Spain would rapidly advance in wealth, commerce, and civilization; while possessing, as she does, such an illustrious hierarchy, she would soon become the brightest jewel in the tiara of the Sovereign Pontiff. God grant such may, ere long, be the case.—*Cor. of London Register.*

No Treaty with the Indians.—Messrs. Cullen and Pritchard, the Commissioners deputed to make a treaty with the Yanktons, for the purchase of a part of their lands west of Big Sioux, have returned to the city without being able to accomplish their object. The Commissioners were to hold a council with the Indians, but the latter declined receiving presents or holding a council until they had accomplished a "certain" piece of business this winter. This piece of business is generally understood to be the "wiping out" of Fort Abercrombie, against the present location of which the Indians are bitterly opposed.—*St. Paul Democrat.*

ASCENT OF MOUNT BLANC BY AN IRISHMAN.

[*From the Dublin Freeman.*]

Mount Blanc, the giant of European mountains, has just been successfully ascended, under circumstances of remarkable difficulty, by a gallant Irishman, Captain James White, late of the 82d Regiment.

Captain White, accompanied by Mr. Rivington, son of the eminent London publisher, with eight guides and three porters, started for the ascent of Mount Blanc, at eight o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 31st August. Eleven hours were spent in ascending the snow region, the weather having turned out most unfavorable, and heavy rain having fallen for some hours, attended by a thick mist. They were thus prevented from finding the path to the Grands Mulets, where the great difficulties of the ascent begin, and were consequently obliged to return. It would appear that Mr. Rivington "got enough of it" in that day's adventure. The captain, however, started at half-past eight o'clock the following morning accompanied only by his guides and porters. They reached the Grands Mulets (a series of red pointed rocks rising out of the snow, behind one of which a chalet or cabin has been built, as a resting and sleeping place for those making the ascent) at seven in the evening, having had to wade for a considerable distance through fresh snow more than two feet in depth. They slept in the chalet and started for the summit early in the morning. An unexpected difficulty came in their way—their success in surmounting which constitutes the feature that makes this ascent stand out in bold relief from those of which we have been reading almost every year for a long time past. The old path by the "Dome de Goute," pursued by Balmaz and Saussure, the earliest of those who made the ascent, followed by all who succeeded them down to 1827, is full of dangers from the perpetual succession of avalanches with which it is beset. Dr. Hamel's two guides were in 1820 submerged beneath an avalanche and lost on this route. At length, Sir Charles Fellows, in making the ascent in 1827, discovered a new path by the "Rochers Rouges by which the avalanches of the Dome de Goute are avoided, and the dangers of the ascent greatly diminished." This path has accordingly been ever since used. Captain White and his guides were pursuing this beaten track, but they found it to be blocked up with snow and wholly impassible and impracticable. Instead of turning back, and abandoning the enterprise, the gallant soldier determined to try the old and danger-fraught road. Three of his guides dreading the fate of Hamel's companions, deserted him; but with the remainder he persevered and reached the summit between four and five o'clock in the evening of Thursday, the 2d of September, where, after remaining about seven minutes, he returned to the Grands Mulets, slept there, came down, and arrived at the "Hotel Mount Blanc," Chamouni, at half-past eleven o'clock, A. M., on Friday. The gallant gentleman sustained no injury beyond a couple of slight frost bites on the face and hands. On rising from his bed in the chalet of the Grands Mulets, on the second night, he was affected with snow blindness, but it speedily passed away. One of his guides was stone blind on reaching Chamouni, but the poor fellow recovered rapidly, and is not likely to suffer any permanent injury. The Captain set off on the following day, Saturday, to the Col de Balme, a day's pedestrian hard work, and is now only awaiting fine weather, to attempt the ascent of the "Aiguille Verte," one of the many sharp-pointed precipitous peaks which surround the summit of Mount Blanc, which has never yet been ascended, and has always been considered inaccessible. As the Captain and his no less gallant band reached the village, thunders of artillery echoed through the valley and greeted their approach to this lower world. Natives and sojourners—Savoyards, French, German, Americans and English—soldiers and citizens—fair ladies from Belgravia and Femmes de Chambre of the hotels turned out to welcome them.

Charity the First Step to Conversion.—Whenever we see an ingenuous young Protestant earnestly charitable, and deriving more happiness from works of mercy than from the ball room or the bar room, we hope for a conversion. Reproof, denunciation and bitter controversy, too often repel more than they attract, but when led by Love the charitable enters within the pale of the true Church without a stumble. The progress of a large majority of the most illustrious converts of the 19th century proves this. Where one is converted by argument, a score are brought over by charity. The Catholic who discourages or repels charity, whether in Protestant, Jew, or Infidel, acts with flagrant inconsistency and in direct opposition to the spirit of our Holy Church.—*N. O. Catholic Standard.*

Latest from the Cable.—The conflict between the officials of the Atlantic Telegraph Company still continues. Mr. Brett had issued a second pamphlet in answer to Mr. Whitehouse's statement. He charges the latter gentleman with ignorance of the facts of the case, and disputes the correctness of his deductions. Mr. Brett says that simple rope or gutta-percha covered cables have been proved to be useless, and hopes that the Company will lay a cable of three electrical conductors next year. Atlantic Telegraph shares were quoted at £300 to £330.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

[*From the American Agriculturist for October.*]

LOOK AFTER THE YOUNG COLTS, CALVES AND LAMBS.

These young animals, being weaned, and getting a good, healthy growth on the fresh grass of the summer pastures, are apt to get pinched by the sharp frosts of October and November, if exposed to them, and the occasional cold rains of the season. With plenty of food, a frosty night, in *dry* weather, does not hurt them. But, we would prefer to bring all the young things to the shed at night, where they can rest under a warm, dry covering, and go out when the sun is well up in the morning. No animal, particularly a young one, likes frosted grass, while frozen; therefore, they do not eat it until the frost melts away, and they are quite as well in the stable, with a little sweet hay before them, which they will readily eat. We have seen a fine lot of calves, lambs, and colts, in nice condition, from being left out through a series of frosty nights, and October and November storms, with plenty of grass about them, run down their flesh wretchedly, from exposure alone; and when it is so easy to prevent it, care should be taken to do so. A well Summered animal, young or old, should go into Winter quarters thriving; then if well fed on Winter fodder, it will keep thriving. Otherwise, it stunts, and it takes extra food to start it again; and, perhaps, loses half a season's growth, just for the want of a little painstaking at the proper season. Now is a capital time, too, to domesticate the young things, if they have been any way shy before. Carry them good little odds and ends of your garden stuff, vegetable tops—such as beets, carrots, turnips, parsneps, cabbage leaves and pumpkins. Feed them from the hand; give them a trifle of salt; let them become familiar with, and love you. A tame animal will Winter twice as easy as a wild one, and the pleasure and profit of your stock is increased wonderfully over the kick and cuff, "get out of the way," and "stuboy" fashion of some barbarians that we could mention.

THRASHING BUCKWHEAT.

As this is the month in which buckwheat is usually gathered and thrashed, we have a word or two to say on the latter branch of this labor. It is a long-time custom with some farmers to thrash their buckwheat in the field where it is grown. The reasons for it, as they say, are, that it is handier than to cart it to the barn; it shells out less, and therefore wastes less; and the work is so quickly done that it is altogether better—*provided the weather is good.* We will not stop to enumerate the mishaps which this proviso is occasionally subjected to in long storms, by which the entire crop is damaged or lost, but confine the objection to a single item, or two. In the first place, if the ground is hard enough to make a thrashing floor without carrying boards, or plank for the purpose, and barricading to keep the grain from flying out by the action of the flails upon it, the grain gets full of grit and dirt, from which it is almost impossible for the fanning mill to clean it. And this, with the extra labor laid out upon it, with loss of straw, costs quite as much as to haul the cut grain to the barn and then do the job up tidily, saving the straw, and getting a good yield of clean seed. In the second place, if you have a barn, the harvested crop, when sufficiently dry, can be hauled in, and there lay for bad out-of-door weather, in which you may thrash it without prejudice to other work which must have fair weather. We prefer a thrashing machine for buckwheat, to the flail, provided the straw is not so long or stout as to clog it. The grain is much cleaner, and for flouring purposes altogether better, as a good deal of the grain is partially hulled by the teeth of the thrasher. Besides this, it is thrashed perfectly clean, and none is left in the straw. After thrashing let the grain be thinly spread over a floor till dry. Save all the straw. It is the best of cattle bedding, besides a make-shift fodder.

TRUSTING TO A SINGLE CROP.

There is no crop that does not fail sometimes, though there are a few which are never wholly cut off in any one season. Grass, for example, always yields a partial crop, and a person may, if need be, depend wholly upon this product as a means of subsistence. The same thing, however, can hardly be said of any other staple crop. Innumerable illustrations might be given of the danger of depending upon a single crop. The result in Ireland of relying upon the potato crop is patent. The failure of the wheat crop, in many parts of this country, has involved thousands of farmers in debt, which it will take years of toil and economy to liquidate. A friend at the West had been so successful in raising peaches that he turned his whole attention to that crop. Last year he realized a large net profit, and looking for still greater results this year, he laid out his plans accordingly, and incurred considerable debt to be paid from the proceeds of his peaches. The result is, that from five or six thousand trees he gathers scarcely two bushels of marketable fruit. A mixed cultivation is the safest, in the long run. If the potato crop fails, let there be corn, wheat, barley, or other grain to fall back upon. The chances of utter failure are diminished a thousand fold, where there are three or four different crops under culture. A season destructive to one is likely to be just the thing for another.

Fever is raging at Basle, in Switzerland. It chiefly attacks persons in the prime of life. Many die in a few hours.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Some weeks ago a very curious Greek gold finger-ring was found near Lisburn, county Antrim, of which the following is a description: "It is formed of seven circular pieces, each a quarter of an inch in diameter, connected by small knobs. On the circular pieces are represented in relief a sixteen-oared galley, Jupiter seated similar to the reverses of many Greek coins, a lyre, Venus as rising out of the sea at her birth, head of Neptune, the trident of Neptune, and a tripod. On six of the compartments are Greek characters. This curious ring is in the possession of Mr. Caruthers, Adelaide place, Belfast."

As the train from Newtownards was approaching the terminus, Queen's Quay, Belfast, and had arrived alongside the new stores, lately erected below the terminus, one of the telegraphic wires which had been loose got entangled round the funnel of the engine, and in an instant the screws holding on the funnel gave way, and the telegraphic wires thus pulled off the engine. The train was at once stopped, and the damaged engine having been taken from it, another was attached, which drew the carriages up to the terminus.

The number of pounds of tea entered for consumption at Belfast, for the week ending Sept. 18, was 44,687 lbs., against 48,717 lbs. the previous week, making a total of 1,501,376 lbs. since 1st of January, 1858, and 1,649,934 lbs. for the corresponding period of last year. The amount of duty paid for the week ending Sept. 18 was £7,262 15s. 1d. against £7,183 2s. 6d. the previous week, and £7,848 9s. 3d. the corresponding period of last year.—*Mercantile Journal.*

Carlow.

An accident, which had well nigh terminated in the death of a fellow creature, occurred within a few yards of Burrin-bridge. A young man, in Mrs. Kelly's employment, attempted to pass from one pier to the other, at the rere of the large water-wheel belonging to the mill in Burrin street. To effect his purpose, he placed his foot on the steps of the wheel, when some mischievous boys, who were standing by, injudiciously reversed the wheel, carrying the poor fellow suddenly to the top. A number of persons who stood on the bridge, watching the occurrence, expected every moment to see the mangled body of the man proceed from under the water-wheel; but, on getting on the other side, and perceiving his perilous position, he jumped into the mill-pond, from which he was rescued by his companions, sustaining no injuries, except a good ducking.—*Sentinel.*

Cork.

A large and influential meeting of the friends and promoters of the tenant right cause was held at Mill street, in this county. The proceedings excited a rather unusual stir in this remote country town, the streets from an early hour in the forenoon being thronged with substantial looking farmers from the country for many miles around, who had come to attend the meeting, while a large number of clergymen also arrived for the same purpose. The baronies of Duhallow and Muskerry were very fully represented, numbers having come from the districts of Newmarket, Kanturk, Banteer, Shinnagh, Macroom, Ahabollogue, Clondrohid, &c., &c. On the arrival of the train from Mallow, in which several of the leading advocates of the cause were expected to arrive, a large crowd were assembled outside the station, who cheered loudly as those gentlemen passed out, while a temperance band further enlivened the scene by the performance of some popular airs. The meeting was held in a field just outside the town, at one side of which a temporary platform was erected, and shortly after twelve o'clock over six thousand persons had assembled there, the great majority of whom seemed to belong to the farming classes, and many were evidently substantial farmers. In point of respectability, numbers and importance, the meeting was considered to be superior to any assemblage held in the county on a political subject, since the period of the Repeal agitation.—*Examiner.*

We have learned that it has been determined to strengthen and extend the defences of Spike Island, which occupies so commanding a position at the entrance of the harbor to Queenstown. For a long time there has been a convict depot on Spike Island, but some of the convicts have already been removed to other establishments, and it is in contemplation ultimately to break up the depot there. It is understood that all the defences in Queenstown, including Carlisle and Camden Forts, are to be placed in the highest state of efficiency.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

The workmen employed in excavating the foundation for the wall of Mr. Jones's house on the Grand Parade, corner of Brunswick street, discovered some ancient stone-work, which competent authorities have pronounced to be remains of the ancient city wall.

The Inspector-General has awarded a chevron to Sub-Constable William Ryan of the Blackrock station, for his gallantry in saving the lives of the parties from drowning near Dundannion Castle.

Down.

There is no longer any doubt as to the return of the blight. During this past week its progress has been considerable in this district. No species of the crop is exempt. The early-sown tubers have suffered least, and now that we have entered on the third week in September, when the early crop may be considered to have reached maturity, the loss is not likely to be great. At present about a fourth of the entire crop may be said to be tainted. According to the course which has marked the progress of this disease in former years, the damage would not exceed the half, so that there would be left an ample supply for table use. The crop is an unusually large one, and the quality has not been surpassed for years.—*Recorder.*

Galway.

The Galway enterprise is thriving. The packet ships to America prove a success; and some English manufacturers are said to contemplate the building of cotton mills in the capital of Connaught, to be as near as possible to the American market. We hope they will bring no English morality with them.—*Irishman.*

The Town Commissioners of Galway, at the last meeting, voted the sum of £500 towards the erection of suitable sheds, &c., for the protection, during the winter, of goods arriving at that port for transmission per the Lever line.

Three of the Achill boatmen were accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a small boat which they launched in a squall for the purpose of landing from the hooker.

A stocking factory has been established at Galway for the purpose of forwarding the manufacture to America.

Kerry.

Mr. Wm. L. Cole, editor of the *Irish American*, New York, who is taking a tour through Ireland, injured his foot by accidentally sliding off a rock, while crossing the Gap of Dunloe, Killarney. He is at the Railway Hotel, under the care of Dr. Morphy, who thinks that the accident is not serious.

It has been calculated that upwards of 4,000 visitors have taken up their quarters at the Victoria Hotel, Killarney, during the present season. Judging from this number, and the vast numbers that have been at the Railway, the Lake, and other Hotels in the neighborhood, irrespective of lodging houses, there must have been at least 20,000 visitors at Killarney during the present season. On one occasion lately an accurate census of the number who slept in the different hotels on a certain Saturday night was taken, and found to be 526.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

Kilkenny.

Michael Cormack, Esq., who purchased Priestown, otherwise Langley Lodge, in the Incumbered Court, has given his tenants leases for ninety-nine years at a very low rent. The land, some of which paid 38s., they have now for 26s. an acre.—*Journal.*

King's County.

With regard to the return and quality of the grain crop, we (King's County *Chronicle*) have heard no serious complaints; the yield will be an average. We perceive from the statement of several of our local cotemporaries that the potato disease is making its appearance with destructive effect in some districts; but in this vicinity we are enabled to say that there has as yet been a total absence of the blight. From all parts of the district we have it reported that this crop is abundant, and much improved in quality and flavor over those of late years. The recent rains have much served turnips, mangolds, and other green crops.

Limerick.

A letter from Abbeyfeale, dated 18th Sept., says: "About seven o'clock Feale River began to rise, and soon were seen cocks of hay, stacks of oats, roofs and doors of houses floating down with the rapid current. The night was closing in, and apprehensions began to be entertained for the beautiful new bridge which unites the counties of Limerick and Kerry at this place. About nine o'clock the water had risen to about nine inches of the top, when, almost without a sound, greater than that of a boat moved into the sea across a shingle, the whole structure, which was of timber, gave way, and was carried off. Some dead bodies were also seen, but the extent of the calamity could not be known till this morning, when a report reached the village that Feale Bridge, too, was down, and that in that neighborhood, two or three miles from this place, no less than five persons were drowned. On repairing to the spot I found the report but too true. Mr. Rourk, clerk to the Rev. Mr. Norman, Mrs. Bailey, an old lady of about eighty years of age, who lived with her aged husband in a cottage near the bridge—which was swept by the force of the water—a respectable farmer, named Denis Connor, a workman named Sheehan, and a girl whose name I have not learned, had all been carried away by the flood." Almost similar reports have been transmitted from the towns of Tralee, Bantry, Louisburg (Mayo), and from the cities of Cork, Limerick and Galway.

Limerick is likely to become the greatest Railway centre in Ireland. Already the lines from Waterford, Foynes, Castleconnell, and Ennis, have their termini in Limerick. The Foynes Railway is to be continued to Tarbert, where there is every chance of the Tralee line being extended, and there is talk of a branch from Athenry to Ennis, so that Limerick will be connected at one side with the entire of Kerry, and on the other with Waterford, Clare, Galway, Roscommon. It is also proposed to run a line to Charleville, through Nenagh, and Roscrea, while the magnates of the Great Southern and Western Railway contemplate an opposition line from Kilmallock to Limerick *via* Bruff, Grange, Ballyveety, &c.

Sir William O'Shaughnessy, an Irishman, and a native of Limerick, was the first who succeeded in transmitting a voltaic current under water. In 1839, he deposited an insulated conducting wire, attached to a chain cable in the river Houghly, India, by which the electric current was transmitted from one bank of that river to the other.

Louth.

The Right Rev. Dr. Goold, Bishop of Melbourne, Australia, arrived in Drogheda, and amongst other places paid a visit to the Augustinian chapel in the Low lane. His lordship seeing the conditon of the edifice became at once aware of the necessity that exists for the erection of a structure worthy of the noble order and of this Catholic town, and he subscribed the handsome sum of £10 towards the erection of the contemplated church. We hope the people of Drogheda will take example by Bishop Goold, and assist the Augustinian Fathers to erect a proper edifice instead of the present one. All over Ireland churches are being raised in honor of the Most High, and all that is required of the inhabitants of this old Catholic town is to enable Fathers Murphy and Kelly to erect a simple yet handsome structure suitable to the wants of the congregation, and which will be an ornament to the street in which they intend building one.—*Drogheda Argus.*

Under the ruins of the "Old Abbey," in Westgate, says the Drogheda *Argus*, a sewer is being erected; and when the men were digging up the earth, they discovered a quantity of human remains, as much as would fill thirty barrows. Some women took a lot of them to sell, but returned them next morning; but others had cupidity enough to sell them. The man who was watching the place states that he heard a voice say, "Leave back the bones," and whether through a nervous feeling or superstition, he has refused to remain there again at night, and threw up his employment. It is a shame that the officers of the town council did not take steps to have the remains interred, some of which were discovered where the high altar once stood. This Old Abbey was built in 1240 on the site where previously stood a convent built by St. Patrick.

What may be called the early harvest is gathered in, says the Newry *Examiner*. Wheat is just an average and no more; barley and oats are somewhat short. The early potato crop may be most favorably reported as regards produce and quality. The poor man's harvest is yet to come, and appearances for him, particularly as regards the national esculent, are most favorable.

It is stated that the inhabitants of Dundalk are about to apply to the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland to hold their show for next year in Dundalk.

Monaghan.

At a meeting held at the Shirley Arms Hotel, Carrickmacross, Captain Leslie, High Sheriff of the county Monaghan, in the chair, it was resolved that the races shall come off this year (in compliment to Dundalk), on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 2d and 3d of November next. By this arrangement, horses will have sufficient time to come from Armagh, which is fixed for the 28th and 29th of October. The course also is a vast improvement, its being changed to that over which the renowned St. Leger, Miss Stephens, Emon-an-Nuck, Ballybar, Best-of-Three, Bugle, &c., distinguished themselves. It is all grass, a perfect amphitheatre, with lots of fair beautiful fences, every one of which can be seen from either of the four roads that surround it, and lies very convenient to the town.

Roscommon.

Mr. Wm. Smith O'Brien unexpectedly arrived in our town by the Galway train, and immediately left in one of the railway company's steamers for Limerick. It having become known that this distinguished patriot was amongst us, a large number of persons assembled on the quay and loudly cheered him, as the steamer took her departure. Mr. O'Brien cordially acknowledged the cheering. The hon. getleman appeared to be in excellent health.—*Athlone Sentinel.*

We are most happy to be able to state that our venerable and esteemed archdeacon O'Reilly, who has for some time been suffering from severe illness, is gradually approaching convalescence. The news of his recovery will relieve the intense anxiety felt by his parishioners, and we hope oor beloved pastor, with the Divine blessing, will soon be restored to his wonted health.—*Ibid.*

Sligo.

A notorious beggar, named Lilly, about sixty years of age, whose vagrant profession and pertinacious manner brought him into frequent intercourse with all classes of people in this locality, was apprehended the other day at the police barracks. After he had been there for half an hour or so, Head Constable Power went to him with the intention of ascertaining whether he would go away peaceably, and found him in the act of counting money. He was immediately searched, when there were found upon him a cheque for £28 on the Bank of Ireland, £9 in notes, two sovereigns, and 40s. in silver.

Tipperary.

Macaulay, in one of his historical essays, says that such was Cromwell's jealousy, with regard to the honor of England, that he would go to war with the world to avenge the death of one Englishman. Such would appear to be the spirit of Tipperary at present. It suffered what it believes to be wrong, and sought redress in the usual and constitutional way. It sought it again and again, and was refused; and now it has vowed a vow that it will have justice. The people of Tipperary believed, from all the facts of the case, that the men, the Cormacks, were innocent, that they were unfairly tried and unjustly executed. Tipperary is now fairly pitted against the British Government on this question; and we may safely promise for it that it will never strike its colors till it has accomplished its object, and extorted justice. The shuffling of the Government is not merely a condemnation of the conviction of the Cormacks, and a proof of their innocence; it is also a perfect justification of the meeting at Nenagh. The broad facts of the case are still before the public; and nothing short of a full and searching inquiry will satisfy the country that the unfortunate Cormacks were not murdered by the operations of the British law in Tipperary. The course pursued by the Government in refusing this inquiry is the strongest proof of their innocence; and Tipperary has vowed never to yield till the whole world shall bear witness to it.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

A thunder storm burst over Clonmel during the night of Monday, says the Clonmel *Chronicle*, and amidst the darkness, the lightning flashed with awful grandeur. In the vicinity of Caher the "artillery of heaven" rolled with terrible distinctness, and the vivid flashes illumined the starless sky. In Caher a most painful accident was caused by the dread visitant entering into the little chamber where Corporal Cullen, South Tipperary Artillery, with his wife and infant, were sleeping; the electric fluid entered, and, leaving the parents entirely unscathed, killed the infant as she slumbered between them. It was supposed that a bayonet and some other arms, suspended over the bed, attracted the electric fluid. Dr. Stokes held a *post mortem* examination on the body, which was disfigured; and having stated that death was caused by lightning, the jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*Examiner.*

On Monday, 20th September, the Clonmel exhibition rooms were thrown open for the benefit of the working classes, the charge of admission being only one penny. On repairing to the Court House to ascertain if the opportunity was availed of by the people, we were glad to learn that so great was the demand for the tickets, that the manager was, after a short space of time, obliged to keep the doors closed and refuse further admittance, so speedily and densely were the rooms thronged. Large numbers of people assembled in the hall and waited anxiously their turn to enter, according as the crowds lessened by the departure of those who had gratified their laudable curiosity; and all were delighted with the very pleasing treat which had been afforded them.—*Free Press.*

The deputation appointed at the recent meeting in Clonmel, for the purpose of promoting a line of railway between Dungarvan and Clonmel, waited upon the Directors of the Waterford and Limerick line. The objects of the deputation having been stated by Mr. Bagwell, M. P., and Ald. Power, Clonmel, Mr. Connelly, as the chairman of the board, assured them that the project should receive from the directors all the consideration to which its acknowledged utility and importance entitled it.

Information has been received by the last mail from the West Indies to the effect that Thomas Butler Power O'Brien, Esq., Assistant-Surgeon 2d West India Regiment, intends to take immediate steps to establish his claim to the Barony of Caher.

A cricket-match was lately played in Nenagh, between the Nenagh and Cloughjordan Clubs, which was gained by the latter, by a larger number of runs over their competitors.

Capitalists are in treaty for constructing a line of railway from Clonmel to Cappoquin.

Tyrone.

An accident of a serious nature, which will involve perhaps the loss of life, occurred on the Derry and Enniskillen Railway line, at a place called Pubblestown, within half a mile of Newtownstewart. A little girl, named Margaret Egan, was driving a horse and cart across the line, when the 7.45 train from Derry came up and ran into the cart, breaking it to pieces, and throwing the little girl off the line a considerable distance. On being picked up it was found she had received a fracture of the skull. Dr. Hamilton and Dr. Doak were promptly in attendance, and rendered every assistance in their power, but there was no hope of the little girl's recovery. Mr. Collins, the engineer, stopped the train as soon as possible, but in consequence of there being a curve in the line it was impossible for him to see the cart until he was within a short distance of it. When the train dashed into the cart it broke it in pieces, and the horse, being disengaged, galloped away with the shafts trailing behind him, until he was subsequently stopped. The occurrence caused a good deal of painful anxiety in Newtownstewart, when word of it reached that town.—*Belfast Mercury.*

Waterford.

A young woman named Mary Kelly, daughter of a respectable farmer living at Corrigeen, in the county Kilkenny, in the absence of her father, broke open his box containing 76 sovereigns, and having secured that amount, took also with her a servant boy named John Keane, a disbanded militiaman, and started off for this city. Mr. Keane, anxious to further enjoy his sudden rise in the world, took a portion of the money to see the races at Tramore, leaving his youthful companion to take care of herself, but, unhappily for both, an inquisitive policeman, always in the way, walked in and disturbed her blissful meditations by taking her into custody, and what money she had left. Her sworn lover was also arrested. She is about eighteen years of age.—*Chronicle.*

The Tramore Regatta came off in this Bay; the weather was fine, and the Doneraile Walk was thronged with spectators, of both sexes, witnesses of the sports. On the firing of a signal gun from the Coast Guard "look-out house," on the Doneraile Walk, the first race—that of Hookers—started about three o'clock, which was a very well contested race. The second

raee was for Fishing Boats of all kinds; the third for Fishing Yawls; the fourth for the same; and the fifth for Four-oared Gigs. The sports were most exciting, and gave every satisfaction. An efficient brass band playod during the day.

A Norwegian schooner was driven lately into Tramore Bay by stress of weather. The vessel could not be saved, from the irresistible consequence of her position; and, seeing the state of affairs, the Coast Guard succeeded in bringing the crew on shore. The poor fellows received the utmost kindness from the Hon. Mr. Fortesque, M.P., who brought them to Summerville. They were also provided with comfortable arrangements by Mr. Thomas Walsh, who acted for the Swedish Consul. The vessel has become a total wreck.

Two sailors, belonging to a West Indian vessel, discharging sugar at the quay, fell into the river, but happily were, with some difficulty, rescued from their perilous situation.

At the Tramore races, W. O'Ryan, Esq., Bansha Castle, purchased Mr Ashe's Broadway Swell, the winner of the Waterford plate at the late races, for £290.

Wexford.

On our visit to Enniscorthy, on the occasion of the Union Agricultural Show, we were forcibly struck by the evidences of progress and prosperity which present themselves on every hand and at every turn. New buildings, dwellings, and stores are getting up—every street bringing to the sight and hearing the bright gleam and sharp ring of the mason's trowel, or the quick rap of the carpenter's hammer, and a busy concourse of townsmen and countrymen will meet you everywhere. As to the buildings themselves, they are in a style of taste, elegance and size creditable to the first towns and cities in the empire. With the graphic and graceful description of the probable future of Enniscorthy, drawn by Mr. Ellis, still ringing in our ears, the full placid surface of the tidal waters, almost brimming over the quay walls, reflecting the Bridge and the stately old Castle, and the corn stores on its gas-lit surface, and flowing over the verdant margin-meadows a little further down, gave us a foresight of what he had promised, and a satisfactory proof, that where the tide can rise so far and to such a height, the natural obstructions to the river navigation are not great or insurmountable.—*Independent.*

Mrs. Mary Kavanagh, Tomquile, died recently, at the advanced age of 102 years. The deceased retained her faculties up to her death, and died in the house she was born and reared in, and was the mother of sixteen children, of whom the eldest is eighty-five, and attended his mother's funeral.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Dedication of the Catholic Church of Ballygarret.—On 19th Sept., the solemn and interesting ceremony of the dedication of the above Church took place. There were large crowds of persons present. The Church, erected a few years ago, has just undergone vast improvements, under the superintendence of the pious, zealous and indefatigable Pastor, the Rev. Richard Barry. The Church of Ballygarret is one hundred feet in length, forty feet wide and forty in height to the ceiling—which is beautifully decorated with centre pieces, tracery and ventilators, all in the Gothic style, and will fairly rival any edifice of its class in the kingdom. The windows and door from the tower are decorated in the same style, supported by brackets. The beautiful arch over the altar is exquisitely pannelled, and the altar itself is of a truly elegant and chaste design—the whole interior producing a pleasing and harmonious effect. High Mass commenced, the venerable Bishop of the Diocese, Rt. Rev. Dr. Furlong pontifically presiding, the Rev. William Purcell, celebrant; the Rev. M. Warren and the Rev. C. Reville acting as deacon and sub-deacon, and the Rev. W. Lambert as master of ceremonies. Among the clergy who assisted at the solemn ceremonies, we noticed the Rev. James Lacy, P.P., Rev. James Sinnott, P.P., Rev. Timothy O'Farrell, P.P., Rev. W. Murphy, Rev. D. Kent. Rev. R. Rochford, Rev. J. Hogan, Rev. L. Druhan, &c. The Church was dedicated under the patronage of "Mary, Star of the Sea," and a most eloquent and soul-stirring sermon, delivered by the Rev. Father Petcherine, was listened to with breathless attention by the vast assemblage.—*Wexford Independent.*

Missionary College of All Hallows.—We mentioned a few days since that eight young clergymen from All Hallows College embarked on board the Prince Albert, from Galway to New York, on Tuesday last. The names of those gentlemen, and the missions for which they are destined, are—Rev. Messrs. Charles Lynch, for Boston; Patrick Cassidy, for Louisville, Ky.; William Sheehan, for Albany (N. Y.); James McEnroe and Robert Maguire, for Brooklyn (N. Y.); Cornelius O'Reilly, for Newark, (N. J.); Thomas Quinn, for Pittsburg (Pa.); and Victor Arnould, for Alton (Illinois).—*Dublin Freeman.*

Conversions.—News has reached Paris that a son of the King of Cambodge, one of the divisions of the empire of Assam, has been converted to the Church of Rome. Miss Christian Belany, niece of the Rev. R. Belaney, formerly Vicar of Arlington, Sussex, and lately of St. Mungo's Catholic Church, Glasgow, has been admitted to the noviciate of the Convent of St. Margaret, Edinburgh.

The Catholic Church in India.—The following is a summary of the statistics of India: Madras—Bishop, 1; priests, 18; population, 44,720. Hyderabad—Bishop, 1; priests, 19; population, 5,240. Vizagapatam—Bishop, 1; priests, 18; population, 7,130. Pondicherry—Bishop, 1; priests. 53; population, 100,046. Mysore—Bishop, 1; priests, 16; population, 17,277. Coimbatore—Bishop, 1; priests, 11; population, 17,200. Madura—Bishop, 1; priests, 42; population, 140,000. Quilon—Bishop, 1; priests, 16; population, 44,200. Verapoly—Bishop, 1; priests, 439; population, 228,006. Mangalore—Bishop, 1; priests, 24; population, 40,480. Bombay—Bishop, 1; priests, 33; population, 17,100. Agra—Bishop, 1; priests, 25; population, 20,000. Patna—Bishop, 1; priests, 10; population, 3,400. Western Bengal—Bishop, 1; priests, 12; population, 15,000. Eastern Bengal—Bishop, 1; priests, 6; population, 8,000. Ava and Pegu—Bishop, 1; priests, 11; population, 5,320. Malayan Peninsula—Bishop. 1; priests, 23; population, 5,830. Siam—Bishop, 1; priests, 12; population, 4,900. Jaffna—Bishop, 1; priests, 17; population, 60,000. Colombo—Bishop, 1; priests, 18; population, 80,000. Total—Bishops, 20; priests, 813, exclusive of the five or six military chaplains sent out since the mutiny; population, 864,349.—*Madras Catholic Directory.*

Consecration of the New Church of Araglin.—The consecration of the new Catholic Church at Araglin, in the parish of Kilworth, diocese of Cloyne, took place recently. This building is another of the many proofs daily presenting themselves of the undiminished attachment of the Catholics of Ireland to that faith to which their fathers clung with unshaken devotion through centuries of persecution and suffering. The building is situated in the midst of a hilly, but beautifully-wooded and romantic country, about seven or eight miles from the town of Fermoy, and five or six from the town of Kilworth, and in size and architectural style is much superior to the chapels hitherto to be found in country districts. The consecration commenced at twelve o'clock. The Church, as may be supposed, was densely crowded. The officiating prelate was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Keane, Bishop of the diocese, and several clergymen assisted at the ceremony. At the conclusion of the Mass the Rev. Dr. Cahill entered on the altar and delivered the consecration sermon to a crowded and attentive auditory. The Church has been consecrated under the title of the "Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin."—*Cork Examiner.*

Sacred Heart Convent, Armagh.—This magnificent structure is fast approaching completion, and will be, when finished, one of the first conventual educational establishments in Ireland.

Representations are said to have been made at Rome that a large number of Anglican clergymen of the advanced Tractarian school are prepared to renounce their preferments, and to submit to the Catholic Church, on an authoritative assertion by Rome of the nullity of Anglican orders. It is added, that the idea of a formal investigation and judicial sentence on this point has been entertained by more than one of the most influential members of the Sacred College, and other high ecclesiastical personages. We will not venture to reproduce the names to which reference has been made in this matter; far less would we be guilty of the presumption of hazarding any opinion of our own as to the truth of a report, the mere existence of which, in quarters not easily open to illusion, we regard as an important ecclesiastical fact.—*Weekly Register.*

In a communication which has been received by the Venerable Lord Bishop of Limerick, the Right Rev. Dr. Ryan, from the Bishop of Lausanne, it is announced that a Superior-General has just been elected to preside over the congregation of the "Faithful Companions of Jesus," in the person of Mere Josephine Louise Petit, and that the selection of this pious, gifted, and zealous lady has afforded universal satisfaction to the various and wide-spread branches of this flourishing and highly-appreciated Order in every part of Europe. The Rev. Superior-General will reside permanently at Paris. The Limerick branch of the Order was represented at Courange, near Geneva, where the election was held by Mere Euphrasia, of Laurel Hill Convent.—*Limerick Reporter.*

Miss M'Inerney, eldest daughter of Mr. M'Inerney, Rathfriland, was received into the order of the Sisters of St. Clair, in the Convent, High street. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore, presided on the occasion. Mass having been celebrated, the Very Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the Catholic University, ascended the steps of the altar, and preached a most eloquent, impressive and appropriate sermon.—*Newry Herald.*

On Saturday, within *quatuor tense*, Sept. 18, in the parish church, Monaghan, his Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. M'Nally, Bishop of Clogher, conferred the holy order of priesthood on the Rev. Terence Joseph M'Ardle, late of the Irish College, Paris, The local and neighboring clergy were present to witness the solemn and imposing ceremony of ordination.

Mr. John Ryan, of this town, received priesthood in the Convent of Mercy chapel from the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Coadjutor Bishop of Elphin. Mr. Ryan, we understand, intends going out to the West Indies with that eminent ecclesiastic the Very Rev. Dr. O'Ryan.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

A rumor prevails that the Very Rev. Dean Lynch will succeed the late Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Adelaide.—*Sydney Freeman.*

A sermon was preached on Sunday, the 12th Sept., in the chapel of Kilcolman, near Birr, in the King's County, by the Very Rev. Father Ronan, S. J., late chaplain to the forces in the Crimea. The proceeds, which realized fifty pounds, are to be applied to the fund for the ceiling and decorating of the chapel.

Great progress has been made, under the auspices of the zealous and revered parish priest of Macroom, the Rev. Mr. Lee, in the building of an institution for the Sisters of Charity, next the chapel itself, an edifice reflecting credit on the parishioners.

A letter from Rome states that the Princess Dowager of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen (*nee* Princess of Hohenlohe) has entered the Convent of the Cordelier Nuns of San Ambrogio, and is to take the vows.

The Right. Rev. Dr. O'Brien has transmitted the Rev. Pierce Power from the curacy of St. Mary's, Clonmel, to St. John's College, Waterford.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The Sisters of Charity acknowledge to have received £50 from the executors of the late Miss Goold, of Cork, for the sick poor.

Domestic.

Mount St. Mary's College—Semicentennial Celebration.—The celebration of the Semicentennial Anniversary of the founding of Mount St. Mary's College took place on Wednesday, October 6th, within the College precincts. Half a century has now rolled away since the small beginning of that now famous Institution was commenced. Only a few of the aboriginal students survive, to compare its present condition with that in which they first found it. Not only is the College dissimilar to what it was then, but the whole vicinity has undergone a gradual change. St. Joseph's, the mother house of the Sisters of Charity in the United States, situated one mile and a half from the College, had no existence when Mount St. Mary's was founded. It now forms a magnificent cluster of buildings, located in a healthy, beautiful place, and surrounded by enchanting grounds. These and its several hundred Sisters, and the nearly 200 girls in the Academy, speak in no feeble voice the change that has been wrought here since the origin of the *Old Mountain.* Fifty years ago the College itself opened in a small farm-house with a few scholars, gathered together by the then Rev. John Du Bois, the venerated founder of the Institution, who was a missionary priest ministering to the spiritual wants of the faithful therein what was then called the *Catholic Settlement,* as well as to those in surrounding missions. Now a range of spacious architectural stone buildings form the material part of Mount St. Mary's College. Nearly two hundred students are at present trained in piety and in learning within its walls. Thousands have gone forth from it in bygone years, and still bear an affectionate remembrance of their Alma Mater, as is demonstrated in their every-day avowals, as well as by the number who have comé to unite in the *College Jubilee.—Abridged from the Baltimore Catho ic Mirror.*

Consecration of the Cathedral of Three Rivers.—The *Echo de St. Maurice* gives a short description of this imposing ceremony: "On Wednesday, the 29th ult., this magnificent ceremony took place. Nine Bishops of the Province and more than a hundred priests took part in the solemnities of the day; whilst an immense crowd filled the interior of the new Cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. M. the Grand Vicar Lafleche; his Lordship of Tloa, Mgr. Baillargeon, was the consecrating Bishop, assisted by his Right Rev. brethren of the Episcopacy. The service commenced at 7.30, A. M., and was not concluded until 3.15, P. M. On Thursday the Rev. M. Chabot said the first Low Mass in the Cathedral. This gentleman has well earned this distinction, since, if the new Church is now completed, it is attributable to his indefatigable energy, which triumphed over every obstacle, and the difficulties innumerable, which are always to be met with in such great undertakings under the most favorable circumstances.

Diocese of Louisville—the Jubilee.—The Jubilee for all the Churches in Louisville, including Portland, will commence on Sunday, October 17th, and close on Monday, November 15th. During the first two weeks, there will be exercises morning and evening at the Cathedral; after which three days' exercises will be separately given at St. Patrick's and St. John's. It is expected that the Rev. Fathers Smarius and Coosmans will preach the Jubilee at the Cathedral. All are earnestly invited to attend the exercises at the Cathedral or at their respective churches, and so gain the abundant blessings of this holy season. Three visits either to the Cathedral or to the church or chapel where each one is in the habit of hearing Mass will suffice, along with the other conditions prescribed, to gain the Indulgence.—*Guardian.*

Clerical Changes.—Rev. Charles J. Maugin, late of Ivy Mills, has been appointed to the pastoral charge of St. Andrew's Church, Blossburg, and the neighboring Missions of Troy, Tioga Village, and Wellsborough. Rev. Hugh Monaghan has been stationed at St. Joseph's, Susquehanna Co., and Rev. John Finan, Assistant at St. John's Church, Pittstown.—*Cath. Herald and Visitor, Philadelphia.*

Confirmations.—The Right Rev. Bishop Neumann will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Goshenhoppen, on the 7th of November next, and at St. John's, of this city, on the 14th of the same month.—*Ibid.*

Mission.—A Mission, to be conducted by the Redemptorist Fathers, commenced at the Cathedral Chapel on Sunday, 3d inst.—*Ibid.*

Rev. J. McNulty.—We learn with regret, shared no doubt by our friends in the North, the departure of that indefatigable priest, the Rev. Mr. McNulty, from the diocese of Toronto. This Rev. gentleman has done more to advance the welfare of his missions than any other in the same direction. The cause of the faith under his ministrations has progressed immensely in all the northern parts. We congratulate the excellent Bishop of Hamilton on the accession to his diocese of a priest at once so zealous and distinguished.—*Toronto Mirror.*

Sad Accident.—On Saturday, September 18, while Rev. M. Pineau, the worthy Vicar of Thibodaux, La., was riding, his horse became restive, and starting off at a rapid pace, dashed the Rev. gentleman so violently to the ground, that he died in great agony in less than an hour. Rev. Mr. Pineau was a young clergyman of excellent character, and highly esteemed by all his parishioners.

Dubuque.—Rev. Mr. Donnellan has baptized and received into the Church five converts from Protestanism.

Died, at Covington, Ky., on Sunday, September 12, 1858, after a protracted illness, Ashbury Evans, M.D., formerly Professor of Surgery in the Medical College of Ohio. The obsequies were performed at the Cathedral, in the presence of a large congregation, with the impressive ceremonies of the Catholic Church, accompanied by a sermon suited to the occasion, from Bishop Carrell. Dr. Evans was received into the communion of the Catholic Church several weeks before his death. On the day of his Baptism he received also the Holy Communion and Extreme Unction. When preparing for these last rites he called around him many of his most intelligent Protestant friends, to whom he spoke most feelingly of the necessity of faith—of his desire to believe all and to do all that the Holy Catholic Church commands. He did not wish his submission to the Church to be made as it were privately; but desired that all who knew him should know that he rejoiced in acknowledging himself a child of the Church, and that he resigned himself to her maternal guidance as a child on the bosom of its mother.

The Norfolk, Va., *Herald* says: "On Sunday morning, 3d inst., the new Roman Catholic Church in this city was dedicated with all the customary imposing ceremonies. Previous to the services in the Church, a procession was formed consisting of Bishop McGill, of Virginia, Bishop Lynch, of South Carolina, Rev. Mr. O'Keefe, pastor of the new church, and the Rev. Mr. Plunkett, of Portsmouth, followed by six or eight youths in white robes. After proceeding around the church and dedicating the outside the procession arrived at the door, where, after some preliminaries, it was admitted, and the doors again closed for a few minutes, after which the large congregation collected outside, were admitted. After singing a portion of Mozart's 12th Mass Bishop Lynch delivered the dedicatory sermon. The ceremonies of the dedication were then renewed and the remainder of the Mass sung, during which two hymns were sung by Mrs. Curley, of the choir of the Church of St. Ignatius, Baltimore, with exquisite taste and skill.

The Sisters of Mercy, Charleston, S. C., acknowledge, with many thanks, a donation of $100 from the St Patrick's Benevolent Society, for the relief of those suffering from the present epidemic.

DEATHS.

September 15, at Rath, county Westmeath, Anne daughter of the late Stephen Stock, of Dublin, aged 16 years

September 16, at his residence, 30 Portland place, Royal Canal, Sylvester Paul O'Brien, deeply and deservedly regretted.

September 17, at 80, Upper Leeson street, Thomas J. Harvey, aged 29.

September 18, at her residence, 21 Wicklow street, Susannah, relict of John Chapman, of Glasnevin, deeply regretted.

September 18, at his residence, 27 South Great George's street, Mr. John Heyfrom.

September 18, at Woodoine Lodge, Philipsburgh avenue, Joseph Walsh, aged 64.

September 17, at Kilcolman rectory, county Mayo, aged 70, the Rev. John Wm. Moore.

September 19, P. J. Daniell, of Deresbury, county Fermanagh, son of the late Wm. Daniell, of Ballymackney, county Monaghan.

September 19, at Newgrove avenue, Sandymount, Eliza, wife of Charles Eastwood.

September 6, Jane, relict of Edmund O'Flaherty, of Lettermore, county Galway.

September 6, at Loughpark, county Westmeath, the Rev. Francis Evans, Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Huron, and formerly of Wodehouse, Norfolk, Canada West.

September 9, Agnes, wife of Dr. Smiley of Ballycarry, county Antrim.

September 10, at Ballyshannon, Harriet, daughter of the late Edward Murray, solicitor, Rosemount, Letterkenny.

September 12, at Grallagh Castle, county Tipperary, Mary, child of the late Captain Daniel O'Meara, late Barrack Master of Newry.

September 13, Wm. F. D. Falkiner, son of Thomas Falkiner, of Oberstown Hill, county Kildare.

September 13, at the Rectory, Ballybay, Mary, daughter of the Rev. John Dunbar.

September 14, at Shankhill, at a very advanced age, Mrs Plunkett, relict of Michael Plunkett.

September 14, at Summerstown House, Cork, Catherine Mary Jones, third daughter of Michael Jones.

September 14, at Skibbereen, William, son of John Collins, and nephew of the late Right Rev. Dr. Collins, Bishop of Cloyne and Ross.

September 15, at Dunbar Park, King's County, Geo. Studdert, in his 91st year.

September 16, at Lackarac, county Cork, C. Hawkes.

September 16, in Graigue, aged 72 years, A. Jackson.

September 20, at Winter's Hill, county Cork, aged 63, Edward England.

September 8, at Gloucestershire, Henrietta Browne Clayton, relict of General Browne Clayton, of Carigbyrne, county Wexford.

September 14, at Carlisle, of Cholera, Jane, wife of John Morrison, and daughter of John Carrey, Meadowbank, Carrickfergus.

September 15, in London, after two days' illness, of fever, Francis W. Meroney, First Lieutenant in the City of Limerick Militia, son of Edward Meroney, of Ballyclough, near Limerick.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

FRANCE.

THE PERIOD OF LIFE SUBJECT TO INSANITY.—To determine the period of life which furnishes the greatest number of insane persons, it is sufficient to bring together the records, made up under different circumstances. One of these, made at the Bicetre, France, where poor men only are received; another at the Salpetriere, an hospital for poor women; the third an establishment devoted to the wealthy, have been examined, and it appears that the age which furnishes the greatest number of insane is for men, that from thirty to forty years, while for women it is that from fifty to sixty years. The ages which furnish the least, for both sexes, are childhood, youth, and advanced age. Among women insanity generally appears earlier than among men, indeed, from twenty to thirty years of age. The rich are more subject to insanity, in proportion, than the poor.

GENERAL PATRICK MACMAHON.—It appears that the town of Autun has had the honor of giving birth to General Patrick Maurice MacMahon, in command of all the sea and land forces of French Africa. The citizens in his honor having ordered from the pencil of Horace Vernet, a canvas representing the part taken by him in the storming of the Malakhoff, the trophy was duly inaugurated at the town-hall.

An order has been given by the French government for six new screw frigates, of 900-horse power each, two to be built at Rochefort, two at L'Orient, and two at some other port, each to be *blinche* or *cuirasse*, as tke term now goes, with plates of polished steel, each weighing twenty-two cwt., five feet in length, two and a half feet in breadth, at a cost of £57 each plate; these plates are to be inserted between the planks of every part of the frigates above high water mark, and will render them impervious to shot and shell. The iron hail storm will pour down on them in vain. Steel shot have been fired at the plates from long and short ranges in the polygon at Vincennes, and they have sustained less injury than Ichabod Crane when the ghost threw its head at him in Sleepy Hollow.

The contagion of matrimony spreads among the military notorieties of France. Colonel Charras, who was arrested with Changarnier and Cavaignac on the memorable night of 2d December, being now in exile, is about to marry, at Bale, the daughter of a wealthy Alsacian manufacturer, a Mons. Kestner, who employs 4,000 workmen, and will endow Madame Charras with a commensurate fortune. Another military chieftain, Marshal Canrobert, is about to follow the example of the Duke of Malakoff, by enlisting in the ranks of Hymen. The partner of his choice is the young widow of the late Spanish Duke of Sotomayor, and by this marriage he will, in accordance with the Spanish law, become a duke and a grandee of Spain.

A letter from Frankfort states that several French engineers, accompanied by about a hundred workmen, have commenced the works for the construction of a temporary bridge near Kehl. It is intended to serve for the transport of materials for the railway bridge across the Rhine, which is to connect France and Southern Germany. The bridge will probably be completed during the first fortnight of November.

The statues of Montaigne and Montesquieu were inaugurated lately at Bordeaux. The mayor and municipal authorities of the city, the prefect of the department, the councillors of the prefecture, a number of the members of the Academy of Bordeaux, and a large concourse of people, were present at the ceremony. The mayor and the prefect delivered addresses suitable to the occasion.

A report from French physicians, resident in the East, has been received in Paris. It says that the epidemic which began at Bengazi has not increased to an extent which should inspire alarm in Europe, and that the measures taken to combat it are, generally speaking, good.

Gerard, the lion-killer, in an article in the *Journal des Chasseurs*, calculates that there are now sixty lions in the subdivision of Bona, in Algeria, and that from 1856 to 1857 the number of oxen and sheep destroyed by them was about 10,000.

It is said that a French naval subdivision, consisting chiefly of gunboats, is to be permanently stationed in the Gulf of Peechel, with the object of protecting the French mission established in the Chinese capital.

The new railway from Paris to Vincennes, which is of great importance in a military point of view, was being completed with the utmost despatch.

Architects have been sent to Algiers to build a palace for Prince Napoleon, as Minister of Algeria and the colonies.

ENGLAND.

PERPETUAL MOTION.—A correspondent of the London *Builder* thinks that the following instances come as near perpetual motion as any one can desire. In the rotunda of the Woolwich Barracks there is, he says, a clock moved by machinery, which has been going for more than forty years. He further states that he knows a gentleman who has had a watch in his possession for more than thirty years, hermetically sealed, which there is no means of winding, that tells the day of the week, the hours, minutes, seconds, months, and, he believes, years, and how far you walk in the day. It cost about two thousand dollars, and was made by a French artist in Paris.

A STRANGE GIFT.—Near the turnpike-gate, on the Kent-road, for many years stood a lame beggar. A gentleman in the Bank of England had noticed the mendicant for some time, and was much pleased with his mild demeanor and address. He had long been in the habit of giving him a penny every morning. This apparently distressed object became very infirm, and no longer took his usual stand. The philanthropist visited him at his obscure dwelling; he sent medicine and nourishment; but, notwithstanding this kind attention, he died, first making his will, and bequeathing all he possessed to his protector. Conceive the astonishment of the gentleman when he found that the subject of his bounty had transferred to him *the sum of fifteen hundred pounds.*

LIVERPOOL SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.—The exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Fine Arts was opened for the first time, under the presidency of the Earl of Sefton. Mr. W. Brown, M. P., Mr. James Holme, Mayor of Liverpool, and several other gentlemen took part in the proceedings. The exhibition comprises 852 works of art, and differs from the Liverpool Academy in being managed by a counsel not entirely composed of artists. The pictures are, upon the whole, of an exceedingly meritorious character; some works by Van Schendel deserves special mention.

A METEOR.—An extraordinary and most brilliant meteor was noticed at Southampton lately. It made its appearance in the south-east quarter of the heavens, and its direction was towards the west. It lasted several seconds, and resembled a ball of fire of a brilliant tint, with a train of light following it, from which were emitted substances like shooting stars. The weather had been intensely hot all day.

The funeral car of Napoleon I., now completed for transmission to Paris, was inspected by a large number of visitors, the vehicle having been placed near the Dial-square at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, for the convenience of Mr. Butters, a photographic artist, who attended with his apparatus, and took several views. The car has been fitted up in a most complete and superb manner. The drapery is of black cloth festooned and looped, and the front and sides of the vehicle are hung with deep black silk fringe and tassels. At each corner of the iron rod a fine ploom of black feathers is affixed. The car will be carefully packed and forwarded to its destination in a few days.

There have been several instances of Protestant clergymen who have fought duels. The Rev. Mr. Hodson fought and wounded Mr. Grady at Boulogne, in August, 1827; and in October, 1825, the Rev. H. T. fought Colonel W., between St. Omer's and Cassell, where both were wounded. In 1769, the Rev. Mr. Green fought Captain Douglas in Hyde Park, and the Rev. Mr. Bate fought Mr. R., of the *Morning Post*, in the same Park, upon the 14th of September, 1780.—*Literary Cabinet.*

The mummy of an Egyptian princess from Egypt was recently landed at the London Custom House. It is intended for exhibition. An embalmed cat was found in the same case along with the lady, as also an embalmed bird of exquisite plumage, about the size of a peacock—the whole in excellent preservation.

The number of absolutely vicious newspapers sold yearly in England is 11,702,000. Infidel and poluting publications have a yearly circulation of 110,400,000; periodicals of the worst class, 520,000. The circulation of innoxious publications is less extensive by several millions. Moral and enlightened England!

The Bristol *Mercury* says: "It is intended that a powerful steamer shall run between this port and Galway, in connection with the Galway line of American steamers.

A man, named John Gould, was exposed in the stocks for six hours recently at Dorchester, having failed to pay a fine for drunkenness.

SCOTLAND.

THE HIGHEST CHIMNEY STALK IN THE WORLD.—The large chimney stalk in connection with the works of Messrs. Charles Tenant & Co., Glasgow, has for the last seventeen years, viz., since its erection in 1841, enjoyed the proud reputation of being the highest in the world. This lofty honor, however, is, it seems, in danger. On the canal bank, at a short distance to the westward of the said works, and on the same elevation, a new stalk is being built at the works of Mr. Townsend, manufacturing chemist, Crawford street, Port Dundas, and its projected height is 460 feet. "Tenant's stalk" is of the hitherto unparalleled height of 450 feet. If nothing interieres with present arrangements, 1859 will witness the completion of the highest chimney stalk in the world.

DOG AND BARBER SWIMMING MATCH.—A rather novel swimming match took place at Fisher-row, Edinburgh, between a barber and Mr. Downie's dog Maggie, for £5 a side. The distance was three-quarters of a mile. The barber took the lead, but was soon overtaken by his canine opponent, which, after a good struggle, went in winner by about ten yards.

ITALY.

NAPLES.—Some Neapolitan boats employed in seeking for coral having lately approached too close to the coast of Sardinia were captured by a cruiser of that country, a little too eager, perhaps, to avenge the affair of the Cagliari. In consequence, however, of the friendly intervention of France, who might in her turn have contested the perfect legality of an act accomplished in the French waters of Corsica, the Piedmontese government has released the Neapolitan boats.

A copy of the French treaty with China has just been sent to Rome from Paris, to be handed to the Pope, together with a letter from the Emperor's own hand. The stipulations contained in the treaty in favor of the Catholic religion form the motive of this proceeding.

The Congregation of Sacred Rites at Rome has, by a recent decree, confirmed the beatification of the venerable Jeanne de Lestonnac, Montaigne's niece, who, after being married and had seven children, founded a religious order, and died in the odor of sanctity.

The Piedmontese journals state that by the premature explosion of a mine in the quarries of Carrara 40 workmen were killed.

SPAIN.

General Prim is to be appointed Commander of the Spanish expedition against the Riff Pirates. The expedition is highly popular in Spain.

The Spanish Government is on the point of adopting rifle muskets in the army.

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN.—A letter of the 11th of September states that the inauguration of the statue erected in honor of King Frederick VI., took place on the previous day at Fredericksburg, a royal castle about a mile and a half distant from the capital. The King, the princes, and the diplomatic body, and the municipal authorities, assisted at the ceremony, which went off brilliantly. The statue is the work of M. Bisen, a Danish artist, and the pupil of Thorwaldsen, and its erection is the result of voluntary subscriptions, which realized £750, the sum originally fixed for the carrying out of this act of public appreciation.

HOLLAND.

WALKING UPON THE WATER.—At Amsterdam there has been a regatta of young men, who walk the water in shoes called podoschaphes. One of them, Mr. Ochsner, who gained the prize, accomplished the feat of walking up the Rhine from Rotterdam to Cologne, where he arrived on the 22d of August, having started from Rotterdam on the 16th.

From Holland there are advices that the States General were opened on the 20th of September by the King in person. His son, the Prince of Orange, stood by his side while he delivered the royal speech. The speech was of the usual character, and contained the following sentence: "It has always been painful to me to speak of a slave population under Dutch dominion, and I hope you will receive favorably the measures concerted to put an end to such a condition."

RUSSIA.

THE WAR IN THE CAUCASUS.—A letter in the *New Prussian Gazette* says: "It is whispered here that the Emperor only waits for a report from his brothers, who are engaged in inspecting the army of the Caucasus, to come to a definite resolution as to the continuance of the war in those regions. In comparing the blood which has been shed, and the millions expended up to this time, with the advantages gained, the latter bear no proportion to the former. If the military honor of the country had not been involved, the Emperor Nicholas himself would certainly have relinquished the war. It is not, therefore, improbable, that what is whispered may be true, that the Czar Alexander II. intends to put an end to the affair, and that is the reason why he has sent his brothers on their mission."

BOATS FOR THE GULF OF FINLAND.—The Grand Duke Constantine has directed a communication to be made to the Life Boat Institution, soliciting its co-operation to provide, at the expense of the Russian Government, life boats on the society's plan for the Gulf of Finland. A special meeting of the institution has accordingly been convened to consider this important communication, when it was decided to render every possible assistance to the Russian Admiralty in carrying out this benevolent scheme.

The Emperor has just decided that young nobles shall be admitted into the guard at the age of sixteen, instead of seventeen, as heretofore, and that the maximum of twenty years now imposed shall be abolished. His Majesty has also decided that young nobles who have terminated their studies in universities or in the superior schools, shall be relieved from the examinations hitherto required on their entrance into the military service, but are subject to one in military science on being appointed officers.

The Russian government is now having made in Prussia 5,000 Minnie rifles, on a new system. The barrels are to be 38 inches long, and the calibre 58-100ths of an inch, with four grooves. The longest range of these rifles is 1,200 paces. The total length of them is 4 feet 5 inches, and they are well suited to light infantry. It is said that for the future all the musket barrels are to be made of cast steel.

The Odessa journals announce the arrival of Lady Franklin in that place.

A monument is about to be erected at Prague to the late Marshal Radetzky. The statue of the old soldier will be supported on shields upheld by eight colossal figures made of the metal of Sardinian cannon.

The death of M. Mavrocordato is announced. He took an active part in the regeneration of Greece. He was at one time minister, but died in poverty and neglect.

The Olympian games, after being discontinued for 1,500 years, are re-established at Athens, in the ancient Stadium, by a decree of the Queen Regent of Greece.

HOME MISCELLANY.

THE TERMINUS OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE AND SURROUNDING SCENERY.—All who have visited Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, with one consent allow it to be one of the most beautiful sheets of water they ever laid eyes upon. Its color is very peculiar—an inexpressible mingling of the pure blue ocean with the deep evergreen woodlands, and the serene blue sky. Its extreme length is about eighty miles; its breadth about thirty miles, opening boldly into the Atlantic on the northern side of the Island. At its southwestern shore it branches into the Bay of Bull's Arm, which is a quiet, safe, and beautiful harbor, about two miles in breadth, and nine or ten in length, running in a direction northwest. The depth of water is sufficient for the largest vessels. The tide rises seven or eight feet, and the bay terminates in a beautiful sand beach. The shore is clothed with dark green fir trees, which, mixed with the birch and mountain ash, presents a pleasing contrast.

COMING BACK.—The Indiana *Sentinel* states that great numbers of voters who left the Democratic ranks a few years since are now returning to their former political faith. They say they have found the Republican party without any common principle, shifting along from month to month, upon any clap-trap expedient that may happen to suit damagogism for the hour—devoted to nothing in common but obtaining public plunder—their leaders steeped in corruption till they are objects of moral disgust, and guilty of monstrous fraudulent practices in their attempts to carry elections. For such reasons, they who are honest are leaving them, and returning to that permanent, ever abiding old Democratic party, which has always taken the right position upon the great doctrines of the rights of the States, and the individual freedom from governmental control, as far as possible, of the individual citizen.

DEAD HEADS.—Dead heads are very poor characters. They have no such thing as spunk, decency, manhood or principle. They want the best things done for nothing. A number of them strut into our office every week, and with the greatest coolness imaginable, carry off a copy or two of our paper. They are so killingly polite that we find it hard to resist them. The following is the way a good many act: "Sir I admire your editorials of this week. They have extraordinary merit. That article on the election is splendid. Can't I get a few copies." Thus, we are robbed of more than a hundred papers every week. Now, we care nothing about half a score, or even a score of papers, occasionally. But against wholesale generosity we protest. Dead heads will take notice. Every copy we print costs us something, and henceforward not a copy shall leave the office unpaid for.—*Fitzgerald's City Item.*

A PATTERN.—A pleasant man for a small tea party was John Ghent, a postmaster in West Florida, who, carried to Pensacola for trial on a charge of robbing the U. S. mail, terminated his life at that place by jumping out of a window 32 feet from the ground. He was once elected to the State Senate from Walton County, but has generally been a terror to his neighbors. He called himself the "hyena" of West Florida, and boasted that he could whip any man in that State. On more than one occasion he has been seen by different persons opening the mail, and when he came to what he supposed a money letter, to break it open, take its contents, and thrust it in his pocket, and exclaim, "that's mine," with an oath. It is said he has carried on this business for years.

THE KANSAS GOLD REGION.—Some of the Missouri and Kansas papers state that much excitement prevails in those quarters about the new gold discoveries in Kansas, and that companies are starting every week from the border towns for the purpose of trying their fortunes in the wilderness where the precious metal is said to exist. The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 24th ult. says: "Several days ago we were shown quite a handful of the scales and dust; and yesterday Mr. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Matthews, of this city, exhibited to us a fine specimen. It was sent to this city by Mr. Cook's brother. It is a ragged lump, worth about forty dollars, and contains a few lumps of quartz. The presence of large quantities of it in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak is now conceded on all sides."

ST. LOUIS AND THE IRON MANUFACTURE.—The St. Louis *Republican* says that now the manufacturing interests there are assuming their true importance, and that city is taking her position as the great iron mart of this continent. The expression of this belief is caused by the joy arising from the discovery of extensive coal beds in the fields of the Shawneetown Company, in Gallatin County, Illinois. The coal carried from that depository has been tested, and pronounced quite equal, after coking, to the Pittsburg coal. It is estimated that the mines can furnish sixteen millions of tons. A railroad has been built from the mines to the Ohio river, and is all ready for transportation.

HOW TO STOP BLOOD.—Take the fine dust of tea or the scrapings of the inside of tanned leather, and bind it close upon the wound, and blood will soon cease to flow. These articles are at all times accessible, and easy to be obtained. After the blood has ceased to flow, laudanum may be advantageously applied to the wound. Due regard to these instructions will save agitation of mind, and running for the surgeon, who would probably make no better prescription if present.

GREAT INDIAN BATTLE.—A great Indian battle took place lately between the Pawnee Indians on the one side, and the Cheyennes Camanches and Sioux on the other. There were about 1,000 of the Pawnees against 1,500 of the Allies. The fight was caused by the stealing of horses and the occasional lifting of a scalp on either side. Finally they agreed to meet for an "honorable adjustment of their difficulties" upon the "blood-stained field of battle," at the head waters of the Little Blue, about one hundred miles west of Nebraska City. They fought during an entire day, from "dewy morn till dusky eve." The Allies fought with desperation; but finally eighteen of their braves were compelled to "bite the dust"—the remainder broke and fled. And thus ended the battle.—*Nebraska News.*

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF THE FIRST EMPEROR OF HAYTI.—The Port au Prince *Revue du Commerce* of the 14th of August has the following announcement: "On Sunday last, the 8th inst., died at Gonaives, Madame (Veuve) Jean Jaques Dessalines, ex-Empress of Hayti, at a very advanced age. She has always been the object of public veneration, because she was always good, virtuous and humane. Thus has at length passed away an African woman who has figured in more than one popular romance, French and English—who saw and acted much in what has long since become matter of established, popular history, and who, in all positions in which she was called upon to act, from the slave to the Empress, always acted her part well."

BLACK MOUNTAIN OVERTOPPED.—Messrs. T. L. Clingman, Professor Leconte, of the South Carolina College, and Professor Buckley, of New York, have recently taken barometrical measurements of various mountain peaks in Haywood and Jackson counties, and we learn that the result of their calculation is, that a peak of the Smoky Mountain, in Jackson County, near the Tennessee line, is some twenty-five feet higher than the pinnacle of the Black. Mount Mitchell, it will be recollected, is 6,711 feet above the level of the sea, Quite a number of peaks, we understand, have been ascertained to be higher than Mount Washington, for a long time supposed to be the highest mountain east of the Mississippi.

MORTALITY AMONG SHIPMASTERS.—It is a common remark that the mortality among shipmasters this season exceeds anything of the kind ever before known. Scarcely a day passes that the sad news does not reach us of some of our Maine masters having fallen victims to that scourge of southern cities—the yellow fever. More than twenty, we are told, have died in Cuba during the season, from the State of Maine alone. In New Orleans, Charleston, Savannah, Key West, Mobile and other southern ports, the mortality has been terribly severe, and the officers of our ships seem to have felt the visitation more than the common foremast hands. This has not heretofore been the case.—*Eastern Times.*

A FLOODING MACHINE.—Mr. John Quigley, of Malden, Ulster County, N. Y., has invented a machine for the instant submerging of a vessel and cargo to any desired depth, when on fire. It is perfectly simple in its construction, and meets with the entire approbation of all ship owners who have examined it. All can readily understand the difficulty of extinguishing a fire in the hold of a ship at sea. To throw overboard a cargo is next to an impossibility, the dense smoke preventing all access to the hold. But by this simple contrivance of Mr. Quigley, water is introduced instantly, and to just the extent required, and the fire thus extinguished.

DRESS A LA MODE.—The dress of some of the captured Africans on the slaver Echo rather surpasses the celebrated Georgia uniform, viz.: a shirt collar and a pair of spurs. A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* says: "One of the most singular exhibitions I saw was that of a woman whose hands were adorned with a pair of cotton gloves—almost her only covering. There was scarcely any comeliness among them; and the only one whose appearance agreeably attracted attention, was the so-styled princess, whose tatooing certainly gave evidence of great dexterity and skill in the art."

TELEGRAPH BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND SALT LAKE CITY.—The California papers received by the last mail inform us that a project is on foot for the establishment of a telegraph line from San Francisco to Salt Lake City. O'Reilly is said to be at the head of the enterprise. A Cleveland paper says that there is being built in that city a steam plough intended to be used in laying a telegraph wire between the Missouri frontier and California. The machine will be able to travel 15 miles a day, and will be so arranged as to cut the trench, put the wire in it, and bury it as it goes. We hope to hear of it again.

COMETS AND GOOD WINES.—By a somewhat remarkable coincidence it has been remarked that the years distinguished by the appearance of comets have also been distinguished by superior vintages, and the quality of the vintage has risen in proportion to the brilliancy of the comet. Indeed, so marked has this fact become, as to assume the character of a brand—"Comet Brand"—as indicating a superior vintage. This year the vintage is very superior both as to quantity and quality, and we have a comet.

THE BUSYBODY.—He labors without thanks, talks without credit, lives without love, dies without tears, without pity—save that some say, "It was a pity he died no sooner."

A GOOD IDEA.—At a meeting of the "Columbia Cultivators Club" at Hudson, the members resolved themselves into a vigilance committee, for the protection of the gardens of every member of the Club from thieves. They also ordered a reward of $25 to be paid for the detection and conviction of any person or persons guilty of stealing fruit or vegetables from any member, and directed handbills, announcing these facts, to be properly posted about town. This measure cannot fail to have a restraining effect upon the thieving propensities of men and boys who frequently go unpunished for their trespasses upon the gardens and orchards of their neighbors.

THE FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—A Surgeon of the U. S. Army at New Orleans writes as follows to the *Journal of Commerce:* "The yellow fever is dreadful here, and there is no abatement. The disease is more malignant than in 1854 and '55, and many physicians consider it worse than the fever of 1853, taking the number of population into account, for everybody has left the city who can. Strangers should by all means avoid coming here until very late in the season, say 1st of December, certainly not before the middle of November. The yellow fever was worse last week than the week before, and so far is worse this week than last."

THE FARTHEST WEST YET.—Within the last six months a city has sprung up on the bluff opposite Fort Riley, Kansas, which rejoices in the name of "Junction City." This is an appropriate name, as it is not only the point of junction to which several Eastern railroads and telegraph lines are tending, but is also the point at which the Republican and Smoky Hill unite in forming the Kansas river. It is also the point of departure of the several Government roads to New Mexico, Utah, California and Oregon; and, lastly, from this city a line of stages has already been started to the new Pike's Peak gold diggings.

THE LARGEST SHIPS.—Since the launching of the General Admiral there has been considerable talk as to whether it is the largest steamship that has been built in the United States or not. We herewith present the tonnage and dimensions of the four largest vessels which have been built in this country, so they can be compared:

	Breadth of Beam. Feet.	Depth. Feet.	Length. Feet.
General Admiral	55	34	307
Niagara	55	31½	345
Adriatic	50	33	354
Vanderbilt	49	33	340

KEEPING LAGER BEER IN A ROCK.—Messrs. Roemel & Leicht, at Washington villages, near Hoboken, N. J., have excavated from the solid rock, in the hill overlooking the Hoboken marshes, large vaults, and two years were consumed in their construction. Twelve thousand yards of rock have been taken out, and there is room for some twelve thousand barrels of lager at a time. The brewery of Messrs. R. & L. is located over the vaults, and has capacity of turning out about two hundred barrels of beer per day, although the establishment is not yet fully completed.

SWAPPING WIVES.—The Danville *Transcript* says: "A friend informs us that an occurrence in Patrick County came to his knowledge a few days since, which we consider decidedly rich. Two of the citizens of that go-ahead State, having each about a half dozen children, concluded to make a swap of an unheard of character. One proposed to exchange *wives*, but the other thinking his wife the most likely woman, said he must have something to boot. It was finally agreed that the one should give the other *two and a half bushels of potatoes*, and the swap was made.

RAT ON A TELEGRAPH WIRE.—Quite a crowd was attracted to Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio, recently, to witness the antics of a rat which had by some means or other got on one of the telegraph wires and was making his way along the line. He would occasionally stop and look very shyly at the crowd below him, and hurry on to the next cross-piece and again contemplate the upturned faces which were watching his movements.

THE OLD SPEAKER'S DESK.—Workmen still continue the operation of tearing away the Speaker's desk from the old House of Representatives, and the job seems to be one of some labor. Some portions of the work about the base can only be removed by being torn away piecemeal, but the largest and most valuable part of it will be removed with but little damage. The cost of erecting this desk was five thousand dollars.

A GLIMPSE OF NEW ORLEANS.—The editor of the Natchez *Courier* lately dropped into that city, and is convinced that "New Orleans is the filthiest city in the United States." He "counted six and fifty stenches," and those well defined and genuine."

DIED FROM SHOUTING.—At a meeting which was held by the colored people, at a meeting-house called Little Wesley, about three miles from Lewes, Delaware, a negro woman, from fatigue and excess of shouting, fell dead during the exercises.

A Mr. Pearson, of Sabula, Iowa, has invented a self-detaching car-coupling, which, it is stated will, upon the engine leaving the track, instantly detach itself between the engine and cars. The plan is simple. It is so arranged that it permits the passage of a coupled train round the greatest curves on the road, but when that curvature is increased by a car or the engine going off the track, the connection is at once broken, and those cars on the track continue there.

A man who has been out West, and been chased by an Indian, makes the following matter-of-fact observations: "Much has been said by poets and romantic young ladies about the picturesque aspects, and the noble form of an untamed, untamable warrior of the prairie, and far be it from me to gainsay them. An Indian is a noble spectacle—in a picture, or at a safe distance—but when this noble spectacle is moving his moccasins in your direction, and you have to do some tall walking in order to keep the capillary substance on the summit of your cranium, all his 'nobility' vanishes, and you see in him only a painted, greasy miscreant, who will, if you give him a chance, lift your hair with the same Christain spirit, composed and most serene, with which he would ask another 'spectacle' for a little more of that 'baked dog.' I used to think like the poets; now the sight of an Indian gives me a cramp in the stomach."

A merchant of Cincinnati, residing in the rural suburbs, and having an estate of about thirty acres in a high state of ornamental cultivation, lately placed along his fences and hedges, man-traps, spring-guns, bull dogs, and other contrivances, to keep off poachers. The first victim to the dogs was his own mercantile partner, who had his clothes torn to shreds. The next result of his contrivances is that a gutta percha trumpet, with a long tube and the mouth in the house, while the other end was at the exterior fence, made such a hideous and unearthly noise as to alarm the whole neighborhood every time it was blown. The nett result of all these precautions has been to frighten everybody away from the premises, and the man has no visitors to his prison.

At a social meeting of his fellow-church members, among other things each member was relating his causes for joy and sorrow, when Mr. —— said: "In my family of children I have much cause to joy, and also much to distress me. There is my son, ——, a good, reverent and dutiful boy; but there is my son Bill; he is an audacious scamp. He left his poor grey-headed father many a day ago, and it has been a long time since I have heard from him; and when I last heard from him he was 'way up the Galeners, a raftin' sawlogs, playin' seven up and hoss-racing; but thank the Lord, he is *making money* by the trip. *Ain't* he, sister? Yes he *is*, and no mistake!"

At the Ohio State Fair in Sandusky, a trial of speed occurred between four horses, in the presence of several thousand people. Accidentally two of the vehicles to which the horses were attached came in contact, and one of the horses dashed away from the restraint of the driver, and rushed with fearful speed into a crowd of people near the judges' stand, and in his course knocked down and trampled upon several persons. An old gentleman named Wallack, and a child about seven years of age, were injured so that they died in a few hours.

Rather a novel mode of curing the toothache was adopted by a young woman in South Boston, recently. A colored barber was surprised, one morning, by a visit from a very pretty white girl, who stated that she was suffering with a very severe toothache, and that she desired his assistance to cure it. He asked how he could relieve her. "Why," she said, with an attempt at a blush, "I am told that a negro's kiss will cure the toothache, and I want you to try it." He implanted three hearty kisses on her lips, and she left. She did not return to make known the result.

There is a spot in the Swatora Gap, in the Blue Mountains, which is called the "Cold Hole." This hole is only eighteen inches in depth, but even in the hottest days of summer the air in it is very uncomfortably cold. A thermometer which marked 90 degrees in ordinary shade, was removed to this hole, and in about an hour, without any change in the outside atmosphere, the mercury fell to 50 degrees. It is supposed that a current of air ascends from beneath—probably from an underground cold spring.

If the English have been surprised by the exuberance of joy which has been manifested in this country over the laying of the telegraph cable, the French have been astonished. One editor declares that the Americans were so wild with joy that their fire works did not come up to their point of enthusiasm, and so they set the City Hall on fire, and then went home satisfied that they had done proper honor to the occasion.

The editor of the Bangor *Times* speaks of a man bound for Aroostook, whom he describes as follows: "A bull was harnessed into a gig in which he rode, and before him he drove six yearling heifers and two colts—one a yearling and the other a spring colt. Should he pass through this city on his way north we suggest a public reception, in honor of the first bullgine carrying passengers to the Aroostook."

The Louisville *Courier* says that Capt. John Travis, the champion pistol shot, has had manufactured a pistol, the like of which has never yet been seen. It has not yet been tried, but Travis has such confidence in his own nerve, and the "pistol holding up," that he is willing to give half a dollar for every shot at a barrel of flour *half a mile off*, provided he can have the flour when he hits it.

A gentleman, who has been travelling through some portions of Kentucky, informs the Hopkinsville *Mercury* that the mortality among the hogs is astonishing. In some places, the dead are piled up by hundreds, the air is black with crows, ravens, and buzzards, and the stench is overpowering.

George Parish, the well known millionaire of Ogdensburgh, N. Y., is another remarkable illustration of the French proverb, *L'eau coule a la riviere.* His uncle, the Baron of Seuftenberg, in Bohemia, and knight of several orders, has just died, leaving him heir to his title and vast possessions. Mr. Parish, our baron, is now in Bohemia making all the arrangements necessary in connection with the succession.

A terrific explosion of a powder magazine occurred at Havana on the night of the 29th ult., by which twenty-eight persons were killed and one hundred and five wounded. Many others were supposed to be under the ruins. Ninety new sugar houses were destroyed, the gas works rendered useless, and the whole city affected by the violence of the shock.

In the little Connecticut village of Waterbury, they pay the Mayor $50 a year. The incumbent, Mr. Fish, lately "struck" for higher pay. He wanted only $100, but the "Common Council" refused to pay it. Whereupon His Honor announces his resignation, and has called a meeting of citizens to select a fifty-dollar Mayor in his place.

Ebenezer Francis, said to be the wealthiest man in New England, died at Boston lately, leaving from $3,500,000 to $4,000,000. He had $2,300,000 of this on deposit in the Boston banks, and is said to have urged the fact of his having so much lying idle as a reason for not contributing $5 to some worthy object a short time since.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Herald* states that a disease prevails among the oyster and clams found along the coast. On opening them, the contents are found to be perfectly black and shrivelled up, presenting a singular appearance. In consequence of this, the people have stopped eating them altogether.

The whole amount of money for charitable purposes given away during his lifetime by the late Amos Lawrence, of Mass., is said to be six hundred and thirty-nine thousand dollars, a fact which rests on the most positive evidence.

When a stone was once thrown into the pulpit where John Murray was preaching, in Boston, he picked it up and, holding it before his congregation, said, "this is a weighty argument, but neither rational nor convincing."

A genius in Massachusetts has made a calculation, from the reports of agricultural productions, from which he estimates the value of each warm, growing day, between seed-time and harvest, at $18,000,000.

The Niles *Enquirer* records the good luck of a citizen of that village, who, while bathing in the river, discovered, after an industrious "scrub" of his person, of about fifteen minutes, a pair of drawers he had lost two years before.

Mrs. Cox, aged 103, died in Albany recently. Mrs. Cox was grandmother to John Savage, at present a resident of Washington—a gentleman who was forced to flee from Ireland during the year 1848.

Mons. Godard, aeronaut, has challenged Prof. Steiner, of Philadelphia, to race with balloons at Cincinnati—the balloon going the farthest distance to be declared winner. Mr. Steiner has accepted the challenge.

The Bangor *Times* says three deer visited that city a few days since, making their appearance near the gas works. Getting a snuff of the soap factory they left in disgust for their native forest.

An American in Albany is going to have his life insured, so that when he dies he can have something to live on, and not be dependent on the cold charities of the world as he once was.

The receipts of grain at Chicago for this season have been over 17,000,000 bushels, of which 15,000,000 bushels have been shipped off again by the lakes.

A dandy lately appeared in Iowa with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested because he had no visible means of support.

A fig tree raised in Seymour, Conn., by Hiram Upson, has half a bushel of figs on it ripe, or very nearly ripe. The tree is about eight years old, and stands about seven feet high.

Mr. Oliver Houston, of Devenport, Iowa, intends to present a robe made of wolf skins, and ornamented with fox, otter and raccoon skins, to President Buchanan.

Albany County, as organized in 1683, combined all the counties west of the Hudson River. Forty-eight counties have since been organized from it.

A chimney two hundred and thirty-five feet in height is in process of construction at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass.

A counsel of Baptist churches, at Gloversville, N. Y., have decided that a man cannot be both a Christian and a Free Mason.

A man boasted he had a brother who was a *revolutionary hero.* It came out that the person spoken of was long on the treadmill.

Two of Senator Douglas's negroes are confined in Yazoo County (Miss.) jail. They ran away from his plantation in Washington County.

A band of gipsies have pitched their tents near Columbus, Ohio, and made several attempts to kidnap children from that city.

Some one has defined an editor as being a poor fellow who empties his brains to fill his stomach.

The reason why some people put on airs is because they have nothing else to put on.

Reading makes the mind full, writing accurate, conversation ready.

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NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1858.

HOW PROTESTANTS AGREE ON CATHOLIC SUBJECTS.

WE have before us a number of the *Church Journal* which devotes two columns and three quarters of editorial type to persuading all good Protestants that there is no necessity whatever for their spoiling their digestion and chasing balmy sleep from their pillows by worrying themselves over the horrific thought that the United States will eventually be Catholicized. The writer gives what he intends his readers to receive as reasons for the impossibility of that consummation, which certainly are most ludicrous specimens of ratiocination. He mixes up the spiritual and temporal orders in a most extraordinary way, and we would have no objection to leave decision on his argument to the "private judgment" of any intelligent and not more than ordinarily prejudiced Protestant. He of course says nothing of the immense aggregate growth of the Catholic religion in the United States vouched for even by Protestant authorities, but arguing from particulars to generals, states first that Catholicity is on the decrease in certain States, and thence draws his deductions. Now if he were really sincere in his desire to allay the fears of Protestants in general, to restore to them the pleasures of a good digestion and sleep undisturbed by night-mare, he would have given or attempted to give some statistics, even if he were obliged to call on the store-house of his imagination for them.

If the writer in the *Journal* would but read every week the letters from all parts of the Union and from its territories, authenticated to us on the most indisputable authority, which are published weekly in the TABLET, he would get something like an idea of the immense spread of Catholicity throughout our land. We can show it to him in black and white figures. As far as our own Empire State is concerned we need only, in order to save time and space, refer him to an article in the number of this journal for the 21st August last—an article which has been copied and held up by more than one of his brethren of the Protestant press to frighten their co-religionists out of their dormant state. He is evidently aware of the fact and therefore says nothing about it. He also passes over all the other States—for good reasons—and mentions only Missouri, Louisiana, Texas, Florida and Maryland, as States where Catholicity has retired before Protestantism. On these then we take him.

The writer in the *Journal* seems to ignore that the capital of Missouri has won the noble title of the "Rome of America." He evidently does not know—or pretends not to know—that the Catholic population of St. Louis alone is at present equal to the entire number of inhabitants of that city, eight years ago—that the diocese of that name possesses a Catholic University—two theological seminaries, ten colleges and academies, thirteen schools, a noviciate of the Society of Jesus, convents, orphan, half-orphan, and deaf and dumb asylums, infant asylums, and lying-in-hospitals, and various other Catholic institutions for like purposes of religion and charity. New Orleans, another diocese mentioned, possesses to-day seventy-three churches and chapels, ninety-two clergymen, an ecclesiastical seminary, four Catholic literary institutions, seven academies for young ladies, eight free schools, eleven orphan asylums, hospitals, and other institutions. In the State of Texas there are forty churches and chapels, and still others in course of erection. As to Protestantism absorbing Catholicity in Florida, the writer must count much on the ignorance of his readers to venture such a statement. Every schoolboy knows that on the acquisition of Florida most of the Spanish inhabitants left it. Georgia, which forms part of the same diocese, was settled by the English, Scotch and Germans, and immigration brought Protestantism there. In 1850 the Catholic population of that portion of the country amounted to but a little over three thousand; it now numbers over ten. The number of Catholics in Maryland is at present about 150,000; there are 108 churches and chapels. And throughout the whole extent of the United States, the increase of the Catholic population has been in duplicate ratio to that of the increase in the entire population of the Confederation. In 1808, there were in the United States one diocese, two bishops, sixty-eight priests, eighty churches, one college, two ecclesiastical institutions and two female academies. In 1857 there were forty-one dioceses, two apostolic vicariates, thirty-nine bishops, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two priests, two thousand and fifty-three churches, eight hundred and twenty-nine stations, thirty-five ecclesiastical institutions, twenty-nine colleges, and one hundred and thirty-four female academies, besides hundreds of schools and literary institutions.

On our table side by side with this very *Church Journal* is a very Protestant little pamphlet which represents Catholicity as seizing on the very veins of government in this country, as choking off the common schools, as monopolizing all power in the United States. The pamphlet alluded to, on its first page, gives the statistics of the increase of Catholicity, estimates the Catholic population of the United States at four millions, and then goes on to say:

> Besides its other means of answering its interests, the Papal Church in this country has 18 weekly newspapers, conducted in French, German, and English. It will be seen from these statistics that the ratio of the increase of the Papal body has greatly exceeded the ratio of the increase of the population. While the whole population is only four times as large as it was fifty years ago, the Romish priests have increased to twenty-five times their number in 1808.

Now which is correct? And what are Protestants to think when they read the one and then turn to the other? We really pity them, thus racked with doubt as to whether their children's children will go to mass on Sundays or lounge about the street corners reading bloody romances in the Sunday papers. Is not the *Church Journal* setting its readers to sleep in fancied security?

MONASTIC ORDERS.

THE JESUITS.

PASSING over the Carmelites,—whose mission in the world was but little visible in its effects when compared with the other mediæval orders,—we find ourselves at last in presence of the great Society of Jesus, who have been to these latter times all and more than all that the Dominicans were in the middle ages. The world never saw such an order as the Jesuits, never dreamed of such a mission as theirs, until it sprang into sudden existence from the divine genius of Ignatius Loyola at the very moment when Christendom most needed such a powerful auxiliary. When the revolutionary doctrines of the Reformation were sweeping like a torrent over many of the countries of Europe, and men were asking themselves in fear and terror where and when was the devastating flood to be arrested in its course, the Almighty, ever watching over the interests of His Church, suddenly raised up a mighty dyke in presence of the great waters, and all at once they rolled back to their centre in the far north, and the fairest climes of old Europe were saved from their ravages. This new bulwark of the Everlasting Church was no other than the Society of Jesus, one of the grandest conceptions that ever emanated from the brain of mortal man. So admirably fitted for the task before it, so well versed in all human science, yet so simple and so humble in their religious character, so full of the loftiest and most chivalrous devotion, and so utterly detached from earthly things, did the Jesuits appear before the world, that its dazzled vision could scarce comprehend what manner of men they were, those first disciples of Ignatius, the nucleus and foundation of that heroic order since so well known in every quarter of the habitable globe. The martial character of its founder who had fought with distinction in the Spanish wars, impressed itself on his order, and gave to it that lofty sentiment of heroism which distinguished it from all other monastic institutions then existing. It was to combat the pernicious innovations of the great heresy of the 16th century that the Jesuits were called into existence, and as instruments for that chosen work, they were from the first endowed with every quality that might ensure success. The arch-heretics of the day professed to unshackle the human intellect by leading it into all science and far beyond the range prescribed by *Romish tyranny*. The Jesuits met them more than half way, with the open volume of science in their hand. The heretics professed to be learned; the Jesuits were more learned than they, for they mastered all knowledge, sacred and profane, which could tend to elevate mankind, and in every branch of science and literature they soared to heights where the enemies of religion might not follow. They combatted the foe with his own arms, and the world saw, with amazement, that the sons of Ignatius were the true enlighteners of the age, for the light which their genius threw on human learning came direct from the source of truth. The heretics were world-seeking and world-worshipping; the Jesuits trampled the world under their feet, and crucified the ancient Adam within them. Many of the earlier Jesuits were the sons of noble, and some even of princely families, amongst others St. Ignatius himself, St. Francis Xavier, St. Francis Borgia, St. Louis Gonzaga, and St. Stanislaus Kotska. But they cheerfully resigned the world, and enlisted under the banner of Christ in the Society which bore His name. Armed only with the cross, their standard at once and their weapon, they went forth to fight and to conquer—strong in faith, humility, and charity; strong, too, in the gift of eloquence and radiant with the light of science. The first Jesuits were men mighty in word and work, endowed even with the gift of miracles, like unto the first Apostles, and that for a similar purpose, to bear testimony of the truth before the heretic and the unbeliever, and to establish the authority of God's Church on earth. Animated with the spirit which descended on Ignatius during his lone night-watch in the chapel of Our Lady of Montserrat, the Jesuits were everywhere seen in the thickest of the contest, then raging all over Europe between Truth and Religion on the one side, and Error and Heresy on the other. Wherever the Church needed their powerful succor—wherever human souls were in danger, there were the sons of Loyola seen, with lance in rest to rescue and to save. The burning plains of Africa, the idolatrous countries of Asia, the wilds of the New World, and the swarming cities of old Europe, all were alike the scenes of the Jesuits' herculean labors. They taught, they preached, they guided the counsels of kings, they knelt with the penitent criminal in his cell, they consoled the poor man in his sorrows and privations, they traversed unknown regions in search of souls to save, they ate with the Indian in his wig-wam, and slept on the cold earth with only the sky for a covering, and often, very often, they suffered tortures and death at the hands of the ruthless savage. East, west, north and south the earth has been saturated with their blood, and Christianity sprang up everywhere in the foot-prints washed with their blood.

The services rendered to religion by the Society of Jesus were cheerfully acknowledged by pontiffs and kings; all Christendom was for ages enthusiastic in its gratitude, and the order was caressed by the ruling powers in every Catholic country. But this could not last; the very power and influence which the Jesuits had attained by their heroic virtue, excited the envy of the wicked. The revolt of Luther and his colleagues in the sixteenth century was followed after no very long interval by the infidel outbreak which convulsed anew the kingdoms of Europe, but half recovered from the shock of the (facetiously styled) Reformation. The Jesuits had hardly time to breathe after their gallant struggle with the Protestant heresy when they were called again into the arena, to confront the still more terrible cohorts of infidelity, fighting behind the ghastly puppet, Jansenism. And so well did they stand their ground, so nobly did they resist the tyrannical power, the exterminating designs of "the philosophers," that the vengeful wrath of that powerful clique was concentrated on their head, and "down with the Jesuits" became their watchword. The evil ministers of weak and imbecile kings, who felt that they could not carry out their nefarious designs in the presence of the Jesuits, poisoned the ear of royalty with fabricated calumnies; courtesans, writhing beneath their withering rebukes, lent their powerful aid to the conspiracy, and kings were as tools in their hands. All Europe was inundated with pamphlets and broad sheets filled with the vilest calumnies against the Society, the Sovereign Pontiff, Clement XIII., was persecuted even to death because he would not consent to suppress the Jesuits; he considered that the cause of the Jesuits was the cause of the Church, and repeatedly declared by the mouth of a chosen minister that no earthly power should force the Holy See to sanction the suppression of the Jesuits. But the successor of Clement XIII. had not courage to keep up this heroic resistance to the united demands of half-infidel courts; he was weaker and more timorous by nature than his predecessor, and although his paternal heart yearned towards the Society, whose merits he fully acknowledged, and although he held out the fullest extent of his courage and resolution, still his enemies and the enemies of the Jesuits were many and powerful, and they harassed the bewildered pontiff with threats of detaching whole kingdoms from Catholic unity if the Jesuits were not suppressed. Frightened and intimidated by these threats, the persecuted pontiff bowed his head to the storm which he could not avert, and, for peace sake, issued a brief—not a bull*—dissolving the Society of Jesus. But his heart-strings broke in the struggle—and reason toppled from her throne, and Clement XIV. died the victim of infidel persecution. His successor, Pius VI., had been a pupil of the Jesuits, and cherished in his heart an affectionate remembrance of their virtues. From the first he desired to take the order under his protection and to shield its members against the malice of the godless ministers who wielded the chief power in Europe and who had hunted down the Jesuits as the most faithful and intrepid champions of religion. The good Pope was deterred from carrying out the dictates of his noble and generous heart by the praiseworthy fear of seeming to cast a slur on the memory of his predecessor, but still he did what he could for the Jesuits

* Clement XIV. in his last act against the Jesuits had not ventured to commit the Church in its most solemn form, but steadily refused to issue a bull for their suppression. His sentence, as one more easily revoked, took the form of a brief.—*U. S. Catholic Magazine*, July, 1848. Art. "Suppression of the Jesuits."

individually, and when their Superior-General died in the Castle of San Angelo he caused him to be buried with solemn pomp by the side of the departed Generals of the Order in their own stately Church, the Gesu. This was a virtual recognition of the wrongs sustained by the Society of Jesus, and the whole Catholic world rejoiced to see the cloud passing away that had for a time obscured the noble features ef the Institute. Thank Heaven the dark days have passed away, and the Church once more throws her protecting arm over the devoted sons of Loyola. Neither gold nor silver have they, but they have what is far more precious, the love and veneration of all tribes and nations of the Church's children. Wherever they plant their standard the people welcome them with applause, and, as it was in old time, so it is now, millions and millions of the Catholic youth are growing up in the shadow of their Institute.

Did space permit we could say much more on this most interesting subject, but as it does not, we will only say in conclusion that we cannot, or never could understand how any Catholic could be found insensible to the claims of the Jesuits on our gratitude and respect. It is easy to comprehend the dislike with which Protestants regard them, because they have been from the beginning the avowed opponents of all heresy and schism, but that Catholics should not do justice to them is something altogether inexplicable. Many of the most distinguished Protestant historians such as Mueller, Schœll, Ranke, Grotius, &c., have candidly admitted the merits of the Jesuits, and Bacon, after a frank and honorable tribute to their Institute in its teaching capacity, apostrophizes them in these remarkable words: "Being what you are, would to God you had belonged to us!"

INCENDIARISM IN VOGUE—THE BURNING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The people of these United States are exceedingly imitative. It is amusing to see with what unanimity they follow any example set them by any portion of their fellows throughout the country. They are ever possessed by some mania which sweeps like wild-fire over the land. Now it is that of Vigilance Committees, and the example of San Francisco is imitated, on some grounds or other, by almost every hamlet between Sault Saint Mary and Key West. Then the Lottery furor takes hold of us, and we can only think of tickets, halves, quarters, eighths, and even sixteenths. We are next whisked off almost into craziness by a desire to develop our attenuated and almost paralyzed muscles by engaging in athletic exercises, and during a month or two the country swarms with base-ball clubs formed of would-be athletes of all ages from nine years to fifty and over. Atlantic telegraph charms bewitch us, and for a while almost every watch-chain bears a piece of the actually submerged portion of the Cable. The duration of each mania is in direct ratio to its intensity.

If we may judge by the signs of the times, the next mania promises to be that of incendiarism. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 5th inst., while over two thousand persons, men, women and children, were admiring the various products of art, science, and mechanical ingenuity, exhibited in the Crystal Palace under the auspices of the American Institute, a flame was seen to issue from the northern vestibule of the building, and in twenty minutes the beautiful and graceful edifice, with all the treasures it contained was totally destroyed. As usual, the apparatus for the extinguishing of a conflagration in the building was insufficient. Fortunately, the visitors were able to escape and the catastrophe was rendered comparatively insignificant by the fact that no human life was lost.

The conclusion arrived at, from the reports of the employes on duty in the building at the time of the fire, from the fact that there was no fire of any description within a great number of yards of the place used as a lumber room whence the flames were first seen to issue, is that the destruction of the Palace was the work of an incendiary. We can see no other solution of the mystery. And we are further persuaded that the incendiary, whoever he was, must have been perfectly acquainted with the internal arrangements of the Palace and must have known of the existence in the north vestibule of a quantity of inflammable materials.

We think it may, therefore, be set down as positive that the destruction of the crystal edifice, which was such an adornment to New York, was decreed by some individual who, in his own private court of conscience, decided that the collection of such an amount of valuable articles under one roof was an insufferable nuisance, and, by transferring as much as possible of the valuables to his own possession in the confusion consequent on an alarm of fire in a public Exhibition Hall, he determined to benefit the community by abating it.

SUPERSTITION.

Our Protestant friends have ever on their tongue a boast of the enlightenment of Protestant countries and a sarcasm on the alleged "superstition" of lands where the Catholic religion is the faith of the people. The emptiness of the one and the injustice of the other are known by all who have travelled in England and on the Continent.

If people would only calmly reflect, they would at once see the absurdity of the accusation of superstition as addressed to Catholic countries. A people who have got a fixed faith cannot fall into superstition; it is only those who, having nothing to guide their faith but their own judgment—or want of judgment—that branch off into all sorts of superstition and ridiculous and debasing beliefs.

In England—Protestant England—enlightened England—we see to-day the belief in witchcraft as strong—not alone in the minds of the lower classes, but in those of the better educated—as in the Puritanical days of New England. We find persons in a respectable position in society paying sums of money to some impostor who lives by their credulity—to rescue them from the influence of a "charm" supposed to have been put upon them by some innoffensive creature whose only witchery consists in the number of years which whitened her hair, or in some eccentricity of manner or costume.

In our own country we see men of position in law and politics becoming suddenly demented, devoting themselves thenceforward body and soul to that most unaccountable of all superstitions which places its faith in the dancing power of a mahogany table. But yesterday, a minister who by his own account had been brought up in the strictest orthodoxy, passed through the various degrees of diminishing belief until he reached Unitarianism, gave in his adhesion to the spiritualistic superstition, and found the end of all his theological researches in the eccentric movements of his wife's rocking chair.

Retreat of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—The Retreat of this Society commenced on Sunday evening last at Saint Patrick's Cathedral, which on that occasion was crowded to excess. A most eloquent sermon, which was listened to with breathless attention by the immense concourse of the faithful assembled, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt. The Retreat which is conducted by the Missionary Priests of St. Paul, the Apostle, will be continued on every morning and evening during the week. The good which it will be the means of effecting is incalculable.

Our New Minister to Spain.—The post of Ambassador to Spain, filled so far by Mr. Dodge, has been accepted by Colonel Preston of Louisville, Ky. The appointment of Colonel Preston is said, even by his political opponents, to be a most judicious one, and the Press is unanimous in bearing testimony to his ability, refinement, and gentlemanly qualities.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

We give on our twelfth page a report of the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. Of the many imposing Catholic ceremonies which have for some time past illustrated the annals of the Church in the United States, none have been more interesting than that which took place at Emmitsburg on the 6th inst. The presence of some of the highest dignitaries of the Church in the United States, whose humble student life was passed within the walls of St. Mary's, gave additional impressiveness to the ceremony. Seven prelates were present on this remarkable occasion. Besides the Bishops and Clergy, numbers of respectable and distinguished laymen who had studied at St. Mary's came from all parts of the Union to honor in a befitting manner the fiftieth birthday of their *Alma Mater*. Venerable clergymen who had entered the College at its opening came to honor it in its ripe maturity. It was altogether one of those ceremonies which mark an era in the annals of a State, and which can never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be witnesses of it.

A Prose Version of an Old Song.—A Protestant paper, giving an account of the result of Souperism in a certain part of Ireland, is even less specific than usual in its returns of perverts. It does not even give its readers the satisfaction of presenting them with initials, taken hap-hazard from the alphabet, that they may exercise their imagination by finding names to match them. It merely gives a list of professions and trades, thus: "Farmers, policemen, stewards, gardeners, porters, soldiers, servants, laborers, &c." The old song about

"Tanners, weavers,
Sawyers, paviors,
Tinkers, tailors,
Soldiers, sailors,
Brewers, bakers,
Sweeps, shoemakers,
And their wives,"

must have been running in the head of the chronicler.

Second Annual Festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.—The second annual festival of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th of the present month. The tickets are at the usual price—fifty cents. The objects of the Society, which are so well known as to need no comment, render a more direct appeal to the Catholic public unnecessary. The exertions of the members, and of the ladies, who are ever foremost when the needy or the suffering are to be relieved, will, we are certain, make the proceeds of the Fair and Festival creditable to the Catholics of New York and its environs.

The Overland California Mail.—Our St. Louis friends have hailed the arrival of the overland California mail in their city with appropriate enthusiasm. The contractor, Mr. Butterfield, was received by the citizens and conducted to the post-office in triumph. The mail was brought to St. Louis in the exceedingly short space of twenty-one days. We will now no longer be entirely dependent on the steamers for California news.

Dedication.—The Church of St. Joseph, Hudson City, N. J., will be dedicated to the service of Almighty God on Sunday, October 17, at half-past 10 o'clock, A.M. The Right Rev. Bishop Bailey will preach on the occasion. This Church is under the pastoral charge of the Rev. L. Venuta, who has labored with untiring zeal to bring it to completion. We hope the Catholics of the neighboring cities will attend on next Sunday, as the proceeds will be for the benefit of the Church. Tickets 50 cents.

Sandford's Patent Portable Heater cannot be surpassed for heating private dwellings, public rooms, churches, &c. It will do the work of from three to five stoves. Office, 239 Water street.

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Places where the Tablet and Catholic Books can be had at New York prices:

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Wanted—Agents in every city and town in the Union to sell our Books and canvass for the Tablet. A small capital of twenty to thirty dollars is all that is required. As our Books are all the fast-selling popular works, good honest, industrious men can make well by them. We will give them a first-rate chance. None but persons who can come well recommended need apply.

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Notice to Persons Getting up Clubs.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

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Now Ready—First Volume of the New York Tablet, with Portrait of Archbishop Hughes, handsomely bound, containing Personal Recollections of O'Connell, by O'Neill Daunt; Elinor Preston, Maureen Dhu, &c., by Mrs. J. Sadlier; with all the current events of the past year, being a complete History of 1857-8. Price $2 50.

St. Louis, Mo.—Mr. Matthew Cadden has removed from 165 North Fourth street to 130 Franklin avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, opposite the College, St. Louis, Mo., where he keeps the Tablet, and a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

Lowell, Mass.—Mr. P. Sheahan's General Emigration and Exchange Office, Gorham street, opposite St. Peter's Church, Lowell, Mass. He has on hand all our Publications at New York prices; he is also Agent for the Tablet.

Mr. James McGee will call on our Subscribers in Sing Sing, Newburgh, Cold Spring, Tarrytown, Yonkers and all the towns on both sides of the Hudson, on this and following weeks. We hope our Subscribers will be ready to pay up, and help Mr. McGee to get as many new Subscribers as possible.

Mr. Michael Falvey is authorized to canvass and collect for the Tablet in Canada West. He has bills for all those indebted to us. Mr. F. has also a good assortment of Catholic books for sale.

The New York Tablet and *Metropolitan Magazine* only Four Dollars per year, payable in advance.

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Mr. Eugene Coleman, Bookseller, 27 1-2 Madison street, New York, is duly authofized to solicit Subscribers and Advertisements for the Tablet.

New Books, just received and for sale by D. & J Sadlier & Co.:

Rome, its Ruler and its Institutions	$1 25
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Evans, 66 & 68 Fulton street, has the largest assortment of Frock and Dress Coats, Cassimere Business Coats, Fall and Winter Overcoats, Black and Fancy Pants, Velvet and other Vests, of any house in the city, and at the most reasonable prices.

Literature.

THE METROPOLITAN. No. 9. Vol. I. October, 1858. Baltimore: JOHN MURPHY & Co.

Following the continuation of the highly interesting biographical sketch of his Holiness Pius IX., in the present number of this excellent Magazine, is an instructive article on the Calendar. The remarkable poem, "Redemption," by John D. Bryant, Esq., M.D., is continued. Interesting miscellanea, reviews of new books and general literary intelligence complete the number.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE. Published Monthly by the Newburgh Catholic Library Association. JOHN ASHURST, Editor. October, 1858. Vol. 3. No. 2.

This is a very admirable though unpretentious member of our Catholic serial press. Its columns give evidence both of energy and life. The October issue gives Oliver Wendell Holmes a very sharp talking to for his article in the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly* on the new style of man. It also contains interesting fictions translated from the French.

THE CATHOLIC YOUTH'S MAGAZINE. Vol. II. No. 2. October, 1858. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishops of Baltimore and Cincinnati, by JOHN MURPHY & Co.

We can only repeat with regard to the present number what we have repeatedly said on the issue of preceding numbers. There can be no better companion for the little ones than the Youth's Magazine. Let Catholic parents see that it be in their hands.

THE STRONGEST CAUSE IS ALWAYS THE BEST.

SOCIETY.

I. It has been long the fashion (a fashion which is now somewhat exploded), to speak very hard of *society*. There has ever been, under one name or another, a number of men who affected to consider the world as a sort of *forest of Bondy*, wherein the poor, the weak, and the lowly are unfeelingly oppressed and despoiled by the rich, the strong, and the powerful. This is just what Lafontaine, in his well-known fable of *the wolf and the lamb* expresses in this wise: *the strongest cause is always the best.*

Is Lafontaine right, my good friends? And what do you yourselves think of the charges so often brought against society? There is a question which is well worth being examined.

Yes, Lafontaine was right—*as far as animals are concerned.* Amongst them *the strongest cause is always the best.* There are few *pikes*, I think, who would refuse to swallow a *gudgeon*, through pity for the little creature's innocence, nor do the *wolves* make so many excuses for devouring *lambs*, as our fable represents. Animals, you know, have no other guide but their instincts; and the first of those instincts being that of preservation, properly speaking, neither wolf nor pike is cruel; they simply follow the law of their nature. Strength is their privilege; and, in the designs of Providence, the weaker being destined for the food of the stronger, the cause of the strongest is not only that which prevails, but that which ought to prevail: *the best.*

Is it so amongst men? Yes, amongst some who are called *savages*, whose ferocious habits and silly superstitions we have all heard of. In those wretched countries, where Religion is so strangely disfigured, where laws scarcely exist, as there is some principle required to direct any association of men, it is *strength* that reigns by common consent, so to speak; and the conquered, submitting to it, find it as natural and as just as the conquerors who impose it on them. In this point of view, the Huron or the Caffre prisoner of war who is put to death in the midst of frightful torment, is very much like the *gudgeon* or the *lamb* before mentioned, and his enemies who eat him up, our *pike* and our *wolf.**

Would you venture to say, my dear friends, that there are such men amongst us? Have you who are strong and robust the right, in this country, to kill me who am weaker. Nevertheless, you are the strongest. Is it because I am rich, and you poor, that I can, with impunity, take possession of the little that is yours, or because I am powerful that I can find favor before the tribunals of justice, and wrongfully prevail over you who belong to an humbler class? You would not dare, my good friends, to do the laws of your country so much injustice? You could not do it in the face of evidence clear as the sun. What were the use of laws, the army, the magistracy, the police, if not to protect the weak against the strong, and society in general against the attacks of dangerous men, some of whom you and I both know. The *assassin* who takes my life, the *robber* who steals my watch or my pocket-book, the ill-disposed neighbor who seeks to ruin me for his own base ends, do not these represent to the life the *wolf* of the fable, or those hideous savages of whom I just now spoke? Because they feel themselves the strongest, either by bone and muscle, or by cunning and address, they pretend to lord it over all around them. It is through them that the savage world always appears on some point of the horizon, even amongst nations who are farthest advanced in civilization. But how unjust it is to accuse society of a state of things which is, after all, but the exception, and in all cases the work of society's worst enemies—a state of things which it is precisely intended to combat!

Remember, then, that to say, *in a general way*, that the *strongest cause is always the best*, is to assert that society is entirely composed of assassins, robbers, rascals; it is to say, moreover, that those estimable persons may have things their own way, and that for them there is neither laws nor police, nor judges, nor prisons, nor gallows, This, you know, you cannot maintain.

II. For the rest, my good friends, you will please to observe that what I object to in your proverb is its *generality;* it is ever "the strongest cause is *always* the best." What I deny is, that society is organized for the benefit of the strong against the weak, and that the oppression of the latter by the former is a fact either of regular or frequent occurrence.

Now you will tell me that many men abuse their strength to persecute or injure their weaker neighbors. This I admit. But what does it prove?

That men make an abuse of everything—it is long since we knew that. That in despite of wise laws, an upright magistracy, a vigilant police, society is still very far from being perfect. My good friends, are men themselves perfect? and how will you have them communicate to their works a perfection which they have not themselves? God alone is perfect; and, of his works, those only are perfect which He made without our co-operation. Thus, as *all truth* abides only in the Religion revealed to us by God, so *all justice* will only be found in the life to come, because there our eternal lot will be to each the execution of a sentence pronounced by God himself.

Furthermore: this abuse of strength, which is found in society, in the state of exception, but exception as frequent as you will, has this advantage, that it strengthens our aspirations after the other life, which we feel to be so necessary;—they make us raise our eyes oftener towards that supreme revision of human decrees which is called the *last judgment.* What is it, then, to us, if here below, might sometimes prevails over right? Know we not that its triumph shall be but of short duration; that the strongest, after all, and *finally*, is God, who will punish with everlasting torments the oppressors of His chosen children—the weak and the lowly?

If we are, ourselves, victims of this abuse of strength; if the sentiment of justice, which we bear within our soul, revolts at sight of the iniquitous success which attends the wicked, let us beware of murmuring with our lips, my good friends—let us look again into the Gospel, and read the words of Our Divine Saviour: "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted!" But let us not forget that the only tears to which consolation is promised, are *the resigned tears of the Christian*, and not *the spiteful and bitter tears of the ungodly.*

Above all, let us beware of coveting the lot of the rich or powerful who oppress us. For, at the day of judgment—and there all must end—the question will be, not whether we were the strongest, but the most just.

Neither let us forget—for here considerations abound—that behind the injustice of men is found the justice of God. That powerful man was certainly wrong to persecute us. But is not God right to make us expiate thus so many faults, so many crimes, perhaps, which, though hidden from men, or buried in the depths of our own conscience, are none the less deserving of punishment? How many whom the world considers innocent are in reality very guilty.

III. Finally, is there not further objection to this pretended triumph of the strong, which has been a cause of scandal to so many good souls—that we must not shorten our view at pleasure, to see events only on the material side, and for the present moment. Not to speak of the general and definitive settlement of the last judgment, might we not, here below, reverse the proverbs and say that *the weakest sauce is often the best*, that is to say that which lasts and prevails, which produces the most important results for humanity, and which merits in the history of nations, those unfading wreaths, always refused to the reason of the strongest. For three centuries, the Cæsars of Rome, backed by the power and majesty of the empire, persecuted the Christians. The latter were even the weakest; they allowed themselves to be massacred by millions. Still their cause was the best; it prevailed. Whilst paganism, the religion of force, disappeared, the Christian faith, the faith of martyrs, overcame the world and gave it new life. Whilst the Neros and Domitians were consigned to future execration, the Stephens, the Lawrences, the Holy Carps, the Agneses, and Cecilias, were placed on the altars of the faithful. The world recognized in the Saints those illustrious victims of persecution, its masters, its intercessors, its friends, its models; it conferred on them, in its love and veneration, more honor and glory than Hercules or Alexander—types as they were of strength and power—ever possessed.

Shall I speak of times nearer our own, and ask you on what side true strength was found. Was it on the side of Robespierre, of Danton, of Marat, or on that of their victims, men and women who knew so well how to die? Assuredly material strength and brute force were with the former. But with the latter was moral force, Christian strength. There again, before God and man, the cause of the weakest was, and still is the best.

Hence, then, amongst us, it is incorrect in every point of view, to say that the sense of the strongest is always the best. Things are not so bad as that with us, thank God. But here we find a practical warning which it imports us not to neglect. What is not to-day may be to-morrow. Society, we have said, is in a perpetual struggle against unjust and violent strength. Victorious hitherto, will society be always so? God alone knows. What we know is that the struggle is terrible as well in the results to which it must finally lead, as in the ardor of the combatants. Those who would bring us back to the state of barbarism were aided and assisted by all the evil tendencies of our nature, and you know how depraved, and also how powerful they are. Against such assailants society cannot be too strongly defended. How is this to be done? In this way:

Even as what constitutes savage life, is the absence of laws, the abandonment of each to his instincts and appetites, however rude and ferocious they may be; so that which constitutes civilized society, is *the law, the bond* (these two words signify the same thing), the subjection of all to a supreme power, to rulers, to magistrates, by that power established. This power can come only from God. How, indeed, could the necessary bond of society come from any other than the very Author of man and His social nature. He who is, moreover, the Author of all good? Now it is important for each of us to have this conviction, that not one of our actions is unconnected with the preservation or the ruin of society, inasmuch as every act, according as it is good or bad, either shakes or secures that safeguard of all societies, *law, authority.* Yes, as often as we do evil, or give ourselves up without resistance to the tyranny of our passions, just so often do we urge society, as far as in us lies, towards the savage state.

The day, in fact, when the majority of a people would be enemies of law, of power, of all that constitutes a regular society, and friends of brutal sports, a wild, sanguinary, unsettled life, that day we should run the risk of seeing our proverb realized on a vast scale: *the strongest cause would be indeed the best.* That would not last long—but quite long enough to sweep away many a fortune (the small still more than the large), and destroy many and many a life. If you have read a little history, my good friends; if you have opened a book that I could name; if you have even some recollection of what was said, and shouted, and sung, but a few years since,* you will see that what I say is something more than supposition.

I will add that, since laws are the safeguards of all societies, we must adhere closely to that law which is the first and most venerable of all, that from which others derive their force and their duration: *the Christian law.*

* The author, of course, refers to the last French revolution, which had its full share of horrors for the time of its duration.

Yes, my good friends, be Christians, give the example of respect for God, His Church, His ministers, and His commandments. That is a protest which you can and ought to make every day against our proverb.

Think of this: every man who is converted, besides saving his own soul, contributes, in a measure, to save society. For he swells the ranks of its true defenders, and diminishes the number of its enemies, those who would replace the reign of law by the reign of force, and, Christians as we are, bring us down again to the level of the savage or the brute.

[Reported for the N. Y. TABLET.]

BROWNSON LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

The public exercises of this Society took place on the evening of Wednesday, the 6th instant, in the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Morton and Bleecker streets. The hall was crowded by a highly respectable audience, among whom the ladies predominated. Besides Dr. Brownson, we noticed on the stand the Rev. Mr. Daly, Mr. H. F. Brownson, and Mr. McKey, Fordham. This Association has been in existence for the past eight years, and is among the most flourishing of our young men's literary societies. It is named in honor of Dr. Brownson, by whose permission it took its title.

The exercises in general were creditable, and the audience seemed highly pleased at the entertainment offered them. The following is the programme:

Communication from the Querist.....Editor

DECLAMATION.

Last Speech of Robert Emmett.....Daniel Coyle

ESSAY.

Anger.....John J. Devins.

LECTURE.

Twenty Minutes with Tom Moore..Lawrence Kehoe.

DIALOGUE.

Thady O'Keene and Dr. Wisepate,
James Lynch, Edward Byrnes, M. Lafferty.

ORATION.

Influence of Hope.....Joseph T. C. Lamb.

ESSAY.

Home and its Influences.....Francis J. Haggerty.

DEBATE.

Is Love of Country a more Potent Feeling in the breast of man than Love of Woman?

Aff. M. A. Gilchrist.
Neg. James Webb.

As the object of such associations and of such exercises is the improvement of those who participate in them, the young gentlemen will, no doubt, be happy to receive a hint or two with regard to certain defects which are the ruling sins of most members of Debating Societies. These are an ultra-theatrical style, a superabundance of gesture, usually inappropriate, and a tendency to recite poems, speeches, or essays on all subjects, in the Tammany Hall style of oratory. The greatest charm in a public speaker is a noble simplicity of gesture, style, and diction. Clap-trap may take the groundlings, but it sets the teeth of the judicious on edge. More material facts and less metaphorical flowers are also most desirable, particularly when the flowers are not of the most careful culture. Such certainly are the faults of all beginners, and those who desire to progress will use every energy to get rid of them. These defects in certain of the speakers apart, there was much to be applauded, and but one portion of the exercises worthy of serious reprehension. This was a dialogue between a young gentleman in a dressing-gown and spectacles, and a nondescript, supposed to represent an Irishman, but whose only requisites for the character were an old hat, a grey coat, breeches, and a piece of wood seven or eight inches long, called—by what figure of speech we know not—a *shilelagh.* The dialogue was fortunately short, but we are surprised that a literary association would lower itself by allowing any of its members to descend to the level of a zany.

The debate was conducted with great spirit on both the affirmative and negative sides. At its conclusion, Dr. Brownson came forward, and when the applause with which he was greeted had subsided, addressed the audience as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I have been invited by the President of the Society to address a few words before we separate. The young men composing it have honored me by calling it after my name, which I consider a very great honor. This is the first time I have been present at any of their meetings, and I must say that I have listened to the exercises, essays and debates—as I am sure everybody present has done—with interest and pleasure. I will not say that all were perfect; societies like this are not formed for those who are perfect, but I will say that I have been very much delighted with the evening's entertainment. I have been asked to review the arguments adduced in the debate. It is now too late to do so, and if it were not it would be unnecessary. The arguments have been put in as formal and clear a manner as in any terms I could use. When I heard the first speaker I was ready to give a verdict in his favor; and when the second sat down I was

ready to decide in favor of his views. If I gave the palm to patriotism I might be accused of becoming old; and if I decided in favor of the other side, it might be said that I am young. I think it is better not to decide, for if I decide in the affirmative, I will have the majority of the audience against me, and a decision in the negative is unnecessary. I do not consider the question well put. One remark has struck me as worthy of consideration. We are all patriots. What do we love in our country that makes it more to us than mere barren soil? It is because it is the land of our homes. Because there live those who are dear to us. It is the men and the women that make a country. Take away home from a country, and you have country no longer. In fighting for his country, the patriot fights for his altar, for his home, and that which makes his home. It is to protect home and all that makes home dear to him, and the greater the number of generations that have passed over it—the greater the flood of joy and sorrow which has swept over it, the dearer it is to us as home, the more ready are we to fight for it. With regard to the love of woman—and I use the word in every sense—mother, wife, sister, daughter—woman that consecrates the home, that makes the country that man defends. This love, as it was well put to night, nerves the arm of the warrior. It is to win the smile of some *one* that is dear and whose love he desires to gain, that he courts danger on the battle field. I am inclined to think then that the question was not well put, for, take away woman, and I see no country. We should all love our country firmly, unflinchingly, but there is one love higher still, for which we must forsake father, mother, brother, sister, country, all: the love of God.

OUR PENNSYLVANIA CORRESPONDENCE.

Erie City, Pa., Sept. 30th, 1858.

It has rarely been my good fortune to witness a more edifying sight than came under my notice during the mission lately closed in this city. It was given by the Passionist Fathers of Pittsburg, and commenced on Sunday, the 12th of Sept., and ended on the 26th inst. The efforts of the good Fathers were untiring. Father Gaudentius had, previously to the opening of the mission, conducted a Retreat for the clergy of this Diocese. The two missionaries, Fathers Gaudentius and Albinus, were at the opening of the mission most solemnly and impressively received at the foot of the altar by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Young, in whose Cathedral the mission was given. Father G. then gave a short introductory discourse, following it in the evening by a sermon, his text being: "What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." Sermon followed sermon, instructions and meditations were given, their energy never wearied, their patience never tired. Upon Father Albinus, the faithful, zealous and highly learned companion of Father G., fell the task of instructor, and never was that part more perfectly fulfilled. If those who listened to his indefatigable teachings are not qualified to understand their duty as Catholics and *why* it is their duty, it is because they will not learn and *not* because they were not well taught.

The sermons were given by Father Gaudentius, a clergyman of great mind and most fervent piety. Every day during the week he gave two sermons, and on Sunday three. These sermons were most powerful doctrinal discourses; and yet, withal, their great and peculiar charm was their elegant simplicity, which rendered it easy for the most illiterate to understand and apply his remarks, and yet, they were rich treats for his more intellectual listeners. Our Protestant brethren, who on several occasions thronged the church, could not withhold the meed of praise which the holy truths of our blessed faith, clothed in the exquisitely chaste and expressive language of the speaker, called forth. Even Protestant hearts were softened; what, then, must have been the effect upon Catholics to whom and for whom these words were spoken, these efforts made. It was astonishing to see the amount of good done among them; the hearts of the good missionaries were filled with joy at the sight; numbers of disedifying Catholics, those stumbling blocks to the faith, came like Magdalen to the feet of Jesus ready to bathe them with their tears and wipe them with their hair; their humility was so great, their sorrow was so sincere, numbers also of the lukewarm were filled with zeal and devotion; and whilst all this good was going on there was no bustle, no excitement, all was the effect of that still small voice of conscience aroused within their breasts by their zealous teachers, that urged them forward to rear anew the standard of the Cross, and before all men proclaim them—soldiers of Christ.

Three evenings during the mission a large procession of the young females of the congregation, clothed in white with veils and wreathes, holding lighted candles in their hands, followed the Host around the Church. This was a most beautiful sight.

On Wednesday of the second week, Father Gaudentius preached a sermon in the evening on "The Blessed Virgin," the reasons why we venerate her as we do, and the many titles she has to this respect. Would to God every Protestant in Christendom *could* have listened to that sermon. At its close the good Missionary made a special act of dedication of the whole congregation to "Mary," Our Mother.

The morning sermons of the missionary were all upon the Passion of our Lord. The exercises closed on Sunday by the children, some twenty or more, making their first Communion in the morning, and the whole congregation receiving the Papal blessing in the evening.

God speed these good workers of the Lord; at this time when infidelity is so rife theirs is a work of great necessity both to priest and people, and no order seems more fully qualified for this difficult task than the Order of Passionists.

A Convert.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

How the Lord Mayor Elect got into Trouble.—Departure of Cardinal Wiseman.—Protestant Meeting to "review" His Eminence, &c.—Publication of the Cardinal's tour in Ireland, and of his lectures.—Sale of the Library of the late Dr. Cane of Kilkenny.—Dedication of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Wexford.—The Dublin "Tablet."

Dublin, Sept. 21st, 1858.

Our Lord Mayor elect, Alderman Lambert, has just got himself into a precious "mess," out of which he will find it difficult to extricate himself. When that gentleman was selected by the Conservative members of the Corporate Council to fill the office of Lord Mayor for the year 1859, in room of Alderman John Wilson, whose appointment had been cancelled in consequence of having used language unbecoming an alderman and a gentleman, towards the liberal members of the Corporation (all about which I wrote you in a former letter.) He (that is Alderman Lambert) made a very neat speech in the House, in which, after, of course, declaring that he was then enjoying the happiest moment of his life, he placed his hand on that part of his waistcoat supposed to cover his heart, and assured the assembly that "when he returned to his place as a citizen no man would be able to tell what were his political principles during his year of office." This petty little bit of sentiment (after delivering himself of which, the worthy Alderman sat down amidst the applause of the House), has turned out (to use a very expressive word of recent creation) to be all "bosh." For this very Alderman Lambert has, by an act of the most ridiculous bigotry, deeply insulted the whole Catholic public. It occured in this way: Your readers will remember my stating in a former letter of how our Lord Mayor gave a grand banquet to the projectors of the Atlantic Telegraphic undertaking—how Cardinal Wiseman was bidden to the feast, and how the Lord Lieutenant—my Lord Chancellor and my Lord Naas, and such like mighty individuals refused to eat with the Cardinal. Well, it now appears that Alderman James Lambert, wax and tallow chandler to her Majesty, Lord Mayor elect, being a strong Conservative, and an ardent admirer of the present Orange government, thought it was expected that he also should refuse to eat with the Cardinal, and accordingly he sent an apology, signed "James Lambert, Lord Mayor elect," to the Mansion House on the evening of the Banquet. When this became known, which it very soon did, the Catholic members of the Council very naturally got into a fury, that this person who had accepted office with such a sentiment in his mouth as I have referred to, should, before the chain of office was placed on his neck, presume to put such an insult on them, and the Catholic public generally, as to refuse to dine with one of the most accomplished dignitaries of the Catholic Church. Nobody would care one rush what Alderman Lambert did as "Alderman Lambert," but when he acted as he has done *because* he is Lord Mayor elect, the matter assumed a different aspect. Accordingly, at the last meeting of the Corporation, one of the members, Alderman Reynolds, opened the business of the day by intimating that he intended to propose a resolution to the effect that this proceeding on the part of Alderman Lambert was an insult to the Catholic members, and to the Catholic body generally: that that gentleman was not a fit and proper person to be elected to the office of Lord Mayor, and that, therefore, his appointment should be cancelled. Before the question was brought on for discussion Alderman Lambert made a stupid effort to extricate himself from the difficulty by saying, forsooth, that it was an overweening anxiety to fulfil the promise he had made as to his impartial conduct during his year of office that made him decline to attend the Banquet, which means, if it means anything, that a man who pledges himself not to display any political or sectarian feeling during a given time must not within such period partake of food or refreshment of any description at any public or private entertainment with any dignitary of any church. Of course Alderman Lambert's friends said "hear, hear," and they urged that the motion should be disposed of at once (for it was late in the evening and the House was about to rise), with the practical object, as was apparent from an expression of one honorable member, that if Ald. Lambert was to be declared unfit to be a Lord Mayor he might know his fate at once, and thus be in time to retract his orders for the grand cravat, and the horses and the tall footmen, and all the other expensive matters appertaining to the office of Lord Mayor. After a good deal of talk, spiced with a few personalities, the House adjourned to next month, when the fate of Alderman Lambert will be decided. However the matter ends there's sure to be a row, and there is little doubt that Alderman Lambert will come out of it second best.

His Eminence Cardinal Wiseman has just taken his departure from Ireland after making a most triumphant tour through the greater portion of the Island, leaving the whole Protestant community in a very bad state of mind indeed. A sort of "indignation meeting" to "review his conduct" was held the evening before he left Dublin, in the Rotundo, by a number of Protestants of the real sort, who would positively burst or ignite by spontaneous combustion, if they did not relieve their effervescent feelings with a speechification. The chair at this precious gathering was occupied by a medical practitioner of little brains and less practice, and the sapient assembly was addressed by half a dozen Protestant Divines, who were boiling over with excitement, and who labored so ridiculously hard to prove that Cardinal Wiseman was nobody at all—that he knew nothing about anything, and that he was always wrong in everything. To show you the feeling that exists in the enlightened Protestant mind respecting the Cardinal, I may mention that a Protestant gentleman, the Rev. Dr. Todd, President of the Royal Irish Academy, and a Senior Fellow of Trinity College, has got into deep disgrace with his party because he shook hands with the Cardinal, said he was glad to see him, and showed his Eminence some ordinary attention. The Doctor's Protestant friends (as we used to say long ago in our bread-and-butter days) are "out with him"—they consider he has ruined himself and his descendants for generations by acting like a gentleman towards the Cardinal. This visit of his Eminence will unquestionably be productive of the greatest good. The enthusiastic manner in which he was received wherever he went—the public banquets which were given to him—the deputations which waited on him, and the addresses which were presented to him expressive of attachment to the Catholic Church, and of respect and admiration for him as an illustrious member of it—all prove that the trying ordeal through which this unfortunate country has passed only served to make the people more firmly attached to the Faith of their fathers. His Eminence intends publishing an account of his *tour* in Ireland, a work which will be an important and interesting addition to Catholic literature. The lectures of his Eminence in the Rotunda and the Music Hall have been already published by Mr. O'Toole of Hawkins street.

The sale of the Library of that eminent Irishman, the late Dr. Cane of Kilkenny, whose death may be justly considered a national calamity, is announced to take place at the close of this month. The collection, which is stated to be most valuable, comprises a large number of rare works relating to Ireland.

The beautiful Church of the Immaculate Conception at Wexford will be dedicated on the first Sunday in October, by his Grace the Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns. The Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Kilmore, will celebrate the Solemn High Mass, and the dedication sermon will be preached by the Right Rev. Dr. Leahy, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore. Several other prelates are expected to be present on the occasion.

The last number of the *Tablet* (for many years published in Abbey street, Dublin,) was published in London. The paper is now supplied at twelve o'clock on Saturday mornings through the Dublin office to agents and subscribers. It is rumored that the late sub-editor of the paper—Mr. O'Dwyer—is about to start a weekly newspaper here on the principles of the *Tablet*.

Dubliner.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

French Expeditions to Cochin-China and Japan.—The English Visit to Madagascar.—Prince Napoleon.—The Sisters of Charity in Portugal.—More fulminating bombs.—Prussia annoyed by English interference in the regency question.—Monument in honor of the defeat of the English at St. Cast.—Montaigne's niece.—Biographical sketch.—Bishops and priests who have received the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Paris, 16th September, 1858.

A French missionary in China has written to a worthy ecclesiastic of Limoges, that Baron Gros and Admiral de Genouilly have written to M. Lebois, the Procureur of the Missions Etrangeres at Hong Kong, that the missionaries can now freely visit all parts of the Chinese Empire. Baron Gros was shortly to have set out with a certain number of war vessels for Japan. He had written to the missionary who is to be his interpreter, to meet him at Shanghai. Four missionaries are ready to enter Japan as soon as it can be opened to them. The Admiral Rigault de Genouilly is to go to Cochin China, and has also written to the missionaries, who are to be his interpreters, to hold themselves in readiness. Persecutions, this year, it seems, rages in Cochin China; the missionaries, the native priests and Christians, are obliged to hide in caves and on the mountains. The Spanish missions particularly have suffered much. The Spanish Government is to join the French in the Expedition; it is to furnish two thousand men who will be taken from the Philippine Islands. The Spanish force will be accompanied by their own chaplains who will be placed on the same footing as the French; in the grand ceremonies each chaplain, French or Spanish, without distinction, will officiate in turn. Thus writes the worthy missionary. A semi-official journal, however, says that the expedition will not be undertaken as soon as is expected. It does not deny that France and Spain are in a position for immediate action and that sufficient forces have been concentrated at Manilla and under Vice-Admiral de Genouilly. Climateric influences cause this delay, and the semi-official sheet thinks that operations cannot be commenced before November and that we cannot know the results before the opening months of 1859.

I wrote you in my last that there was considerable talk here in regard to an English expeditionary corps, which, it was alleged, visited the Island of Madagascar. The *Morning Advertiser* denied it, and accused those journals who had given publicity to the statement, of endeavoring to disturb the cordial understanding. It seems, however, that the report is not altogether unfounded. An English vessel with 120 men did appear at Madagascar; they were a corps of English hydrographers sent to draw up charts of the northeast coast of the Island. I have no difficulty in believing that their hydrographic labors had an ulterior object.

The departure of Prince Napoleon for Algiers is said to be positively fixed for the 25th instant. The Prince will, according to general report, embark at Marseilles and will be accompanied by some of our most famous architects, as it is the intention of the Emperor to have a palace built in Algiers for the residence of the Prince-Governor. Princess Mathilde has left for Italy, and the Emperor is still at Biarritz.

A decree signed by the King of Portugal, dated 3d inst., forbids the entrance into the kingdom of any more Sisters of Charity or Lazarist Fathers. The French Sisters of Charity are prohibited from giving religious instruction and must confine themselves to take care of the sick poor. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the question of Portuguese and Foreign Sisters of Charity. The Cardinal-patriarch of Lisbon is appointed President of the Commisssion, but this is merely to blindfold the people, as besides the Cardinal there are only two persons holding religious opinions; the eight others belong to the most advanced wing of what is called, through derision, one would suppose, the *liberal* party. The persecution of the Sisters of Charity is looked upon as a free-masonic measure, for the President of the Royal Council who is also a member of this commission is Grand Master of the order.

The *Piccolo Corriere d'Italia* publishes a letter from General Matillaro, Comptroller-General, to the Director of the Custom House in Catano, in which he informs him that the Sardinian Government has received information of the shipment from England to Malta of small fulminating bombs having the form of small fruit and covered with green. They are addressed to a refugee in Malta who was to carry them by the aid of small boats into the dominions of the Sardinian King. The General recommends the strictest surveillance as he is certain that these deadly instruments came from the London Revolutionists.

The Prussian journals are beginning to show some sensitiveness with regard to the regency question. Certain English papers lately announced that the King was about to give the regency for an indefinite term to Queen Victoria's son-in-law, in favor of whom the Prince of Prussia would give up his right. This has roused the susceptibility of the Prussian papers, and they seem now to consider that England is keeping up the agitation about the regency question for her own purposes. It is easy to see that England is as usual intriguing in the affairs of other nations.

The monument at Saint-Cast in honor of the battle which took place on the 11th September, 1758, in the bay of Saint-Cast in Brittany, between the French and English, was inaugurated on Saturday. In that battle the French were commanded by the Duke d'Aiguillon, and the English were terribly beaten. They left 5,000 men there, or in the bottom of the sea. Three vessels were sunk, and eight hundred prisoners taken by the French. After the victory, Louis XV. wrote a letter to the clergy of Paris requesting to have prayers and thansgiving offered up to God for the success of the French arms. An immense crowd assembled at Saint-Cast on Saturday to witness the ceremony. The monument was blessed by the Abbe Prudhomme, who pronounced a most eloquent discourse. The greatest enthusiasm characterized the patriotic occasion. The *entente cordiale* has not a single sympathizer in Brittany.

The *Univers* publishes some interesting details of the confirmation and beatification of the venerable Jeanne de Lestonnac, niece of the celebrated essayist, Michel de Montaigne. Jeanne de Lestonnac was born at Bordeaux in 1556. Her parents were Richard de Lestonnac, counsellor to the parliament of that city, and Jeanne d'Ersquem de Montaigne, sister of the great Michel. In obedience to her father, she married Gaston, Marquis of Montferrand, whose house was allied to those of France, Arragon, and Navarre. She had seven children by this marriage, three of whom died young; two girls embraced a re-

ligious life, a third went into the world, and the only son became the support of the family. Jeanne was left a widow at the age of forty, and devoted herself entirely to the service of her Divine Master. She died at Bordeaux at the age of 84, surrounded by the weeping religious of the order she had founded. Her remains are in the mother-institution in Bordeaux. Montaigne's neice, who died in the odor of sanctity, was beatified, but in 1843 an ecclesiastic of Bordeaux, M. Germain Lebatu, published a short pamphlet, in which he endeavored to destroy the double foundation of the cause on which the beatification was grounded, that is history and tradition. Jeanne de Lestonnac found a defender in the R. D. Estrade, Chamberlain of Honor to the Holy Father, who successfully refuted the arguments brought forward by M. Lebatu. He further obtained permission from the Pope to have the question brought before the Holy Congregation of Rites, by which body it was confirmed. It has, therefore, been established that the accounts written about Jeanne de Lestonnac have all the desirable marks of certainty, and that the niece of the great French writer is worthy of being beatified and canonized.

The Bishop of Coutances has been appointed Commander of the Legion of Honor; the Bishop of Quimfer, officer; the Bishops of Evreux, Bayeux and a number of archdeacons, deacons and cures, chevaliers of the same order.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Quarrels between the employees of the Telegraph Co.—Sale of Lord Derby's Stud.—Auctioneering tricks of his Lordship.—Facility of egress from theatres and public halls.— Exeter Hall condemned.!— Witchcraft in England'—Believers therin.—Irish prosecutions.—Tory impolicy.—Reopening of the Church of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri.—Laying the corner-stone of the New Church of the Sisters of St. Benedict, East Bergholt, Suffolk'—Ordinations.

LONDON, 24th September, 1858.

All the electricians and engineers employed in the preparing and laying of the Atlantic Telegraph are at loggerheads. We are flooded with newspaper articles and pamphlets giving the diverse views of the writers on the telegraph. Some now announce that they knew there were defects in the cable before it was laid. If this be true they might have told us about it before it was put down, and thus save considerable expenditure of time, money, enthusiasm on the part of your very excitable fellow-citizens of the United States, and bad humor and genuine John-Bullism on the part of our very time-serving "Thunderer," the *Times*. It is rather late in the day to come out now, when it can do no good, and those *post-factum* prophets of evil might as well have kept their information to themselves. The upshot of all this literary sparring is, however, that the cable has not parted, but that a serious defect exists at some two or three hundred miles from the Irish coast. It is said that another defect has also been discovered. This defect is said to be somewhere near the shores of Newfoundland, and a special agent has been dispatched thither by the Company, to investigate.

As the press has nothing particular in the domestic or foreign political world to occupy it, it has lately devoted itself to the exceedingly important question of the sale of Lord Derby's stud. He is accused of getting up auctions for the purpose of getting rid of the old Rosinantes of his stables, by buying up himself all the horses worth anything. This, certainly, is a proceeding of but doubtful morality on the part of the Premier of the Tory government. But consciences now-a-days, in this country, are of a very elastic material, and those of Premiers are not supposed to be of a more unyielding description.

The lamentable catastrophes which have recently occurred in halls of public entertainment and theatres have roused the press on the subject. It is well known that in most of our metropolitan theatres, concert-rooms, and public halls, as well as of those in the provinces, there is no sufficient provision for speedy egress in case of fire. One positively places his life at a doubly hazardous risk by passing an evening in any one of them. Among those which are graphically characterized as "traps" for the unwary public is the famous Exeter Hall. It seems that it is as deadly a trap for the body as it is for the soul. It would be a benefit to the community if it were condemned. I fear, however, that the present solicitude of the press for the safety of the theatre and Exeter Hall-going community will very soon pass away. Its fits of philanthropy rarely last long, and such subjects are only taken up when no other peg can be found to hang an editorial article on.

It will not surprise you to hear that our highly enlightened and unsuperstitious Protestant public here are firm believers in witchcraft, charms, &c. Were such gross superstitions confined to the laboring class which, as all who know England well are aware, is not surpassed in ignorance by their social equals in any country, the astonishment excited would not be so great in the breasts of those who believe in Protestant civilization, but when it is seen to extend to the self-styled enlightened middle classes they remain perfectly dumbfoundered. Numerous cases of swindling the ignorant through their belief in demoniacal agency have been before our courts during the past few weeks.

It is reported that it is the intention of Government to prosecute the publishers of such newspapers in the sister isle as have published the speech of Rev. Mr. Kenyon, at the late meeting in Tipperary with regard to the alleged judicial murder of the brothers Cormack. When will we get a Government which will understand Ireland? Never I fear. The axiom so well established in individual matters that if a man wants his business well done he must do it himself holds good in governmental affairs also. The Tory Government after having made a rather successful debut, seems fated to make a terrible fiasco in the end. Ireland is as usual the stumbling block of all our Governments.

The re-opening of the Church of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri took place on last Sunday. The church had been closed for some weeks in consequence of certain architectural modifications which were being made. Among these were the raising of the roof and the enlarging both laterally and longitudinally of the ground plan. The capacity of the edifice has been considerably increased and is now capable of accommodating about three thousand persons. High Mass was celebrated and the Rev. Father Dalgairns preached a most eloquent discourse. At Vespers there was a solemn procession of the Blessed Sacrament and in the evening a procession of our Blessed Lady, At Vespers Father Faber gave the Benediction.

The corner stone of the new Church of the Sisters of Saint Benedict, Saint Mary's Abbey, East Bergholt, Suffolk, was laid on Tuesday. The building is to be in brick, with the finishings in Portland stone. The procession of the nuns and pupils produced a beautiful effect. The discourse was pronounced by Bishop Wareing, by whom, at the conclusion of the address, the corner stone was laid. A number of highly respectable persons, among whom were a great number of Protestants, witnessed the interesting ceremony.

The Lord Bishop of Clifton held an Ordination in the Dominican Church of the Annunciation, Woodchester, on the 18th inst., when Messrs. O'Brien, Bartlett, Dixon, and Greenough, of the Order of Saint Dominick, were ordained priests.

W.

SEMICENTENNIAL CELEBRATION AT MOUNT ST. MARY'S, EMMITSBURG, MD.

Wednesday, the 6th of the present month, will long be remembered at Mount St. Mary's College. It was the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of that time-honored institution. Seven prelates were in attendance and took part in the celebration, namely, His Grace Archbishop Hughes, Bishops McClosky, of Albany; Wood, of Philadelphia; Loughlin, of Brooklyn; Carrel, of Covington, Ky.; Elder, of Mississippi, and McFarland, of Hartford. Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, was unable to be present, and his absence was universally regretted. Dr. Pise, of Brooklyn, and a large number of clergymen from all parts of the country, were also present.

In addition to the Bishops, the following clergymen were present: Very Rev. Thomas Heydon, D.D., Bedford, Pa.; Very Rev. P. Moran, Newark, N. J.; Very Rev. J. J. Conroy, Albany, N. Y.; Very Rev. F. Buslande, Emmitsburg, Md.; Rev. Messrs. A. J. Elder, Baltimore, Md.; J. Shanahan, N. Y.; J. F. Hickey, Baltimore, Md.; Bernard Keenan, Lancaster City, Pa.; Charles C. Pise, D.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; P. Rafferty, Philadelphia, Pa.; A. L. Fitzenberger, S. I.; E. J. Sourin. S. I., A. Bohan, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert Byrne, Sing Sing, N. Y.; E. McKee, Philadelphia, Pa.; Michael Curran, New York City; James Keeveny, Keesville, N. Y.; Thomas Doran, Albany, N. Y.; Michael Hackett, Salina, N. Y.; Daniel Morgan, Ulster County, N. Y.; B. F. McLaughlin, Little Falls, N. Y.; John Hackett, Westchester County, N. Y.; Nathaniel F. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.; James McGaran, Mobile, Ala.; Edward J. O'Brien, New Haven, Conn.; Leonard Obermeyer, Baltimore, Md.; Thomas O'Neil, Carroll County, Md.; John A. Kelly, South Amboy, N. Y.; Wm. F. Cook, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. McGovern, Frankfort, Pa.; G. McCloskey, New York City; E. Dwight Lyman, Baltimore, Md.; —— Rodolofo, Emmitsburg, Md.; and Michael McAleer, New York City.

Nearly 100 laymen, alumni of the college graduates, all dates, from all parts of the country, also attended the celebration. Among the clergymen were three who had entered the institution at its foundation, half a century ago—Rev. Mr. Hickey, of Baltimore; Rev. Mr. Keenan, of Lancaster, Pa., and Rev. Mr. Shanahan, of New York City.

The exercises took place in the large hall of the college, on Wednesday, the 6th inst., Dr. McCaffrey presiding, and the Vice-President, Rev. John McCloskey, conducting the arrangements. The hall was filled to overflowing, a large number of the audience being ladies resident in the vicinity. Archbishop Hughes and the other bishops, together with the more venerable portion of the clergy, occupied the platform, the students occupying either side.

THE BANQUET.

At four o'clock the company sat down to a substantial banquet in the refectory of the college. About 200 guests partook of the hospitality of the college on this occasion. The President, Dr. Caffrey, occupied the chair. At his right sat Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McCloskey, Bishop Loughlin, Dr. Pise and Rev. Alexis Elder; on his left, Bishop Carrel, Bishop Wood, Bishop Elder and Bishop McFarland.

When dinner was concluded, the President rose to propose the first toast, and said — Gentlemen, after the intellectual treat you had today, both in oratory and poetry, it would ill become me to make any remarks except what I think justly belong to the occasion. In a company like this, composed as it is mainly of members of the Catholic Church—and if there are any others here I am sure they are gentlemen of kindly and liberal feelings—if any toast should be first it is that of one who, though a sovereign, does not command our homage on account of any temporal power he may hold; for in the ordinary estimate of princely power that of the Sovereign Pontiff would be laughed to scorn in a temporal point of view. It is not because he is sovereign, though among the Christian princes of Europe he ranks first, that we honor him, but because, whether in adversity or prosperity, he is the friend of man, of liberty, and liberal principles. (Applause.) If on an occasion like this we should look to any one as the embodiment of Christian principles, surely it is Pius IX., and in proposing this toast we do not name him as a ruler, a king, or a sovereign, but as a holy father. I will give long life, happiness and prosperity to Pius the Ninth. Drank with loud applause and calls for Archbishop Hughes.

His Grace rose amid repeated cheers and said—Gentlemen, while joining in the approbation which the remarks of the President have elicited, I can only regret that some one whose power and capacity to acknowledge the toast of the sovereign Pontiff, better than myself, was not selected. It is a toast which on every occasion like the present both prelates and priests should remember. The great anchor of society as well as of religion is the man who fills the chair of St. Peter, and we cannot forget that the ancestors, if I may so call the predecessors of Pius the Ninth, were in possession of spiritual and temporal authority before any other kingly representative in the Christian world. There is no sovereign whose title is so substantial as his, and though we are not subjects of his government, we recognize his sovereignty in those States over which he rules, and it is precisely of that character that permits of no alternative except that of a sovereign of a temporal order, or a subject, and none of the faithful, I am sure, would wish to see the Holy Father the subject of any king or any republic. I do not mean to say that he was less a sovereign when in exile, though it is true that his temporal sovereignty is almost a necessary appendage to his apostolic position. I accept the sentiment of the President, that while we are true to our own country, as our religion teaches us to be, we need not be traitors to the Roman Pontiff. (Cheers.) There never was a Pontiff more worthy of our admiration than the present Pope. When the revolution broke over his meek head, and even in his exile, his mind was occupied with the welfare of his people, forgetting his own sorrows; and when England was about to impose a class of irreligious education upon a faithful nation, he did not hesitate to hurl a decree against it. He did not think that the end of the world was at hand; nor had he any terror of the results of fixing a blot upon the Universities which wily statesmen were about to institute among a people always faithful to the creed of their fathers. (Applause.) No matter to what country you turn your eyes, there is scarcely one that does not recognize the zeal of our Pontiff; there is not a country that has not improved in the diminution of intolerant principles and a rising tone among the clergy. There were none, not only of his own sons, whether clergy or laity, who visited his presence, that did not come away with a charm in his heart, but even those of another faith felt impressed with the enlightened government of Pio Nono. There never was a Pontiff who showed more kindness to the United States than he whenever opportunity offered. He delights to learn that there is need of more missions and more bishops—a fraternal love of which other nations have been jealous. This is exemplified by the origin of the idea that America should have a college near the centre of unity. (Applause.) It was not extraordinary, perhaps, that the Pope should have been pleased with the idea of an American college at Rome; but it was hardly to be expected that he should appropriate out of his private purse $42,000 towards its establishment, as he had done. (Applause.) It is not inappropriate, then, to propose his name on occasions like this, and I do not fear that we shall be failing when the Pope appeals to us ih behalf of this institution. It is natural that he should wish to draw this country near to the Eternal Rock on which Christ built His Church, against which the gates of hell shall not prevail. I rejoice in giving thanks for the toast of the Holy Father, and I must say that you could not have received it with less enthusiasm. The Archbishop then resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The President then rose and said that he desired to give a toast to the American people; but, as he did not recognize any power without an authority at its head, he would give "James Buchanan and the American people." (Cheers.) It was immaterial to him who was the successor of George Washington, for he was not a party man. The Chief magistrate was one whom we are bound by divine law to obey and respect. (Drank with great enthusiasm.)

Hon. Mr. Kunkle, member of Congress for the district, was called upon, and responded in an eloquent speech, highly eulogistic of Mr. Buchanan.

The next toast was the "Orator and Poets of the Day"—to which, being repeatedly called for, Dr. Pise responded.

Mr. Miles and Mr. McSherry, the poet and orator of the day, then spoke briefly and appropriately, and were followed by Mr. Clark, ex-United States District Attorney of New Orleans; Rev. Mr. Conway, of Albany, and Mr. Reid, of Baltimore, who sang an impromptu song.

His Grace Archbishop Hughes proposed in very appropriate terms the health of Dr. McCaffry, the present President of the College. The Dr. responded in modest but eloquent terms, attributing to his associates in the college the merit of its success more than to himself. He concluded by offering the sentiment of the day, "The Memory of the Founders of Mount St. Mary's College," which was drank standing and in silence.

Shortly after grace was said and the company broke up.

The Evening Schools of this city opened on Monday, October 4th. For list of schools see 16th page.

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NEW YORK MARKETS.

COFFEE has been more sought after, and sales have been made of 4,400 bags Rio at 11½c.; 1,230 do. (by auction) at 9¾@10¾c.—average 10 3-16c.; 450 do., in lots, at 10¼@11c.; 150 bags Java at 14¾@15c.; and 100 bags Maracaibo at 12¾c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Sales were made of 2,000 bales at somewhat easier prices, though we retain our previous quotations.

DYEWOODS—Sales 20 tons St. Domingo Logwood, at $14; and 35 tons Lima wood on terms not ascertained.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market for State and Western Flour is very dull and heavy—the available supply being in excess of the requirement of buyers—who are purchasing rather sparingly, though prices have again declined, in some instances 10@15c ℔ bbl. Sales 9,250 bbls. Canadian is heavy and lower; sales 650 bbls. at $5 15@$6 25 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues plenty and depressed; sales 1,100 at $4 30@$5 25 for rejected brands; $5 3 @$5 60 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 70@$8 25 for low fancy to very choice extra brands. ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 25@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand, mainly at $4 15@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 80@$4 85 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat has been more freely offered, and purchased at, however, reduced prices. Sales 34,500 bushels, including strictly prime White Canada, at $1 35; ordinary to fair White Western at $1 16@$1 20; mixed Western at $1 17; poor to fair White Southern at $1 17@$1 30; do. to do. red do. at $1 13@$1 18, and Amber do. at $1 25 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good request at essentially unaltered figures; sales 40,000 bushels at 70@74c. for unsound to strictly prime mixed Western; 79@80c. for White Southern; and 89@90c. for Yellow Southern and Jersey, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and somewhat nominal, at about 75c. ℔ bushel. Barley is plenty and in lively demand at lower prices; sales 26,000 bushels State and Canadian, chiefly State, at $1 05@$1 09, ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet at old quotations. Western at 48@51c.; State at 45@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40@44c., and Southern at 35@40c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 650 bales, chiefly at 50@60c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 700 bbls., in lots, at $16 50@$16 55 for Mess; and $14 25@$14 50 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut meats are in demand at 8@8¾c. for Hams, and 6@6¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in slack request, at about former quotations. Lard is more inquired for at old rates; 530 tcs., and bbls. changed hands, in lots, chiefly at 10¾@11c. for fair to prime old, and 10⅞@10¾c. for new, ℔ lb. Beef in moderate demand at previous figures; sales 220 bbls., in lots, at $11@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12@$13 for extra do.; $9 50@$10 for Country Mess; and $7@$8 for do. Prime ℔ bbl.; New Beef Hams, $22 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good request, at 13@20c. for Ohio; 16@22c. for common to good State, and 23@26c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is in demand at 4½@8½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Sales comprised 1,000 hhds. Cuba, at 6¾@8c.; 173 hhds. Porto Rico at 7@8c., and 200 boxes Havana at 7½c. ℔ lb.

FISH—Cod was active, with sales of 3,000 quintals George's at $3 75@$3 80. Mackerel and Herring were dull and nominal.

TEA—The public sale drew a fair company, but the bidding was not very spirited, and previous rates were barely maintained, without showing any important change from previous quotations.

HIDES—The demand has been good. Sales to a large extent have been made, some little concession has been made by holders of Buenos Ayres. Sales have been 14,000 dry Orinoco at 23¾@24c., 6 months; 11,000 dry Buenos Ayres at 26@26½c., 6 and 8 months; 3,000 dry Payta at 21½c., 6 months; 1,400 dry Carracas at 20½c., 6 months; 2,300 dry Port au Platte at 17½c.

LEATHER — The demand has been limited, prices rather tend downward. The stock of prime, middle and overweights are scarce. Receipts—55,700 hemlock, 7,100 oak; sales 54,300 hemlock, 4,200 oak; stock 155,600 hemlock, 26,200 oak.

TOBACCO—Kentucky is quiet, but prices are unchanged. A good inquiry continues for Spanish and Seed Leaf. Sales 118 hhds. Kentucky at 9@12½c.; 359 bales Havana at 28@50c; 548 bales Cuba on private terms; 150 bales Yara on private terms; 130 cases Seed Leaf at 10@16c.; 27 cases Florida at 8@18c. ℔ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 23c., cash, ℔ gallon.

"I Dare thee to Forget."

Written by J. E. CARPENTER.

Composed by J. W. HOBBS.

With energy.

Smoothly.

Declamatory.

You think, because you fly from me....., My tears will cease to flow; You can - not fly from

Smoothly.

mem - o - ry, Where-e - ver you may go. It may be, *I*, when thou art gone, In si - lence may re -

Energetic to end.

pine; But if my heart, no peace may own, It can - not rest in thine. Go where thou wilt,

far, far a-way From where so oft we met, I care not where your foot....steps stray, I dare thee to for -

Smoothly.

Determinedly.

accel.

get! Go where thou wilt, far, far a - way. From where so oft we met, It care not where your

footsteps stray, I dare thee to for - get!

Perchance you'll strive to wreath your spell
Round one than me more fair:
The thought of *me* thy heart shall tell

How false your flatt'ries were.
And when the songs I used to sing,
From other lips you hear,

The melodies will leave a sting
That once but won a tear.
Then Go! I would not have thee stay!

I would we never had met;
You cannot banish thought away,
I dare thee to forget!

Then go, &c.

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.

ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

FORDHAM, N. Y.

THIS Institution, situated at Fordham, eleven miles from the city, on the Harlem Railroad, is conducted by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus.

The terms are: Board, Tuition, use of Bedding, per annum, payable half-yearly in advance, $200; Washing and Mending of Linen, $15; Physician's Fees, $3. The extra charges are for the Summer Vacation spent at the College; for Music, Drawing, German and Spanish; besides Books, Stationery, Clothing, &c., when furnished by the Treasurer.

There are two preparatory classes, from which Students pass to the Classical or to the Commercial Course.

The Collegiate year begins on the first Wednesday of September and ends about the 15th of July.

sep11 6t R. J. TELLIER, S. J., *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

By P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, Mr. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag29 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.

ag29 tf JOHN McKINNEY, *Principal.*

ACADEMY OF MOUNT ST. VINCENT,

NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is situated on 105th street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, near Harlem. The Scholastic Year will commence on the first MONDAY in September.

TERMS:—Board, Tuition and Washing, per annum, $160. Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Spanish and German languages, form extra charges. ag14 2m

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,

sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to

ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that they attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. This School has the approval of the Rev. Pastor. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day. ap10 6m

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THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

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Passengers forwarded to the Western States and Canada at the lowest possible rates as usual.

All communications accompanied with postage stamps for reply will have prompt attention.

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METROPOLITAN BILL POSTER,

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Are the effects of
JEROME'S HAIR COLOR RESTORER.

Which will restore gray hair to its original color, and cause it to grow where it has fallen off and become thin.

IT IS NOT A DYE,

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ap17 1y

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jy31 3m pizm W. C. GODDARD, President.

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15th	" "	No. 35,	Thirteenth st., near Sixth avenue.
16th	" "	No. 45,	Twenty-fourth street, near Eighth avenue.
17th	" "	No. 19,	First avenue and Nineteenth street.
18th	" "	No. 40,	Twentieth street, near Second avenue.
19th	" "	No. 18,	Fifty-first st, near Lexington avenue
20th	" "	No. 33,	Twenty-eighth street, near Ninth avenue.
22d	" "	No. 28,	Fortieth street, near Eighth avenue.

A School for Colored People (Males and Females) will also be opened at the School House in Laurens street, between Grand and Broome streets, at the same time. Experienced Teachers have been engaged, and everything provided that will be required to conduct these Schools and afford thorough instruction to pupils free of charge. Application for admission must be made at the School Rooms as soon as the Schools are opened.

An additional term of nine weeks will commence on the 4th day of January, 1859.

GEORGE WHITE,
DANIEL SLOTE,
TERENCE FARLEY,
ANDREW L. BYRNE,
WILLIAM SINCLAIR,
WILLIAM MONTEITH,
CHARLES E. GILDERSLEVE,
oct9 3t Executive Committee on Evening Schools.

ST. MARY'S SELECT SCHOOL,

CORNER CHICAGO AVENUE AND CASS STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

THE Course of Instruction will embrace the various elementary as well as the higher branches of a finished education. French and German taught by natives. Special attention paid to the morals, health, and deportment of the pupils. Music, Drawing, Useful and Ornamental Needlework, and Fancy Work of every description form part of the regular course.
oct9 tf

SHIPPING.

STEAM to LIVERPOOL, LONDON, GLASGOW, DUBLIN, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY, and all parts of Ireland, *via* LIVERPOOL, without delay, at greatly reduced rates. The LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S splendid Clyde built Iron Screw Steamships are intended to sail as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, Oct. 9
KANGAROO.....Thursday, Oct. 21
And each alternate Thursday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin from New York and Philadelphia.....$75
Third-class from New York to any of the above-named places.....30
Return Tickets, available for six months.....60
Certificates of passage from Antwerp to New York 45
Passengers forwarded to Havre, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, and all parts of the Continent, without delay.
Drafts on Liverpool from £1 upward.
The Company's Steamship BOSPHORUS leaves Antwerp in connection with each departure from Liverpool to New York, conveying goods and passengers to New York at through rates. Bills of Lading signed in Antwerp.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company.
JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, N. Y., Agent.
In Antwerp to J. P. KREMER & CO.
In Liverpool to WM. INMAN, Tower Buildings.
jy21 6m izms

SHIPPING.

Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's

NEW YORK AND GALWAY LINE.

STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.

THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.

New York and Galway Steamship Line.

THIS Line is composed of powerful and fast sailing Steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New York for Galway will be as follows, until further notice, viz.:

PRINCE ALBERT, T. J. Waters....Monday, Oct. 18
INDIAN EMPIRE, E. Courtenay....Saturday, Oct. 23
PACIFIC, W. C. Thompson..Friday, Nov. 5

Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivalled interest in Ireland.

Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual Railroad routes from Galway, to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates:

First Class, $90 | Second Class, $50 | Third Class, $30

Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30, or from other cities of Great Britain, accessible by Railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third class passengers to and from Galway.

For freight, passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, Nos. 61 Hudson street, corner of Jay, and 61 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
NEW YORK, Sept. 30, 1858. oct2 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SECOND ANNUAL FESTIVAL

OF THE

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,

For the Benefit of the Poor,

WILL BE HELD AT THE

CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

October 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.

Tickets Fifty Cents. Can be had of the Members of the several Conferences, and at the Catholic Bookstores. oct2 tf

WHEELER & WILSON'S

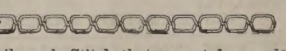
SEWING MACHINES.

"Hand sewing cannot equal it."—*N. Y. Tablet.*

New Style.....Price $50.

Office, 343 Broadway, New York.

DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH MADE BY THIS MACHINE.



This is the only Stitch that cannot be raveled, and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the centre of it.
☞ Send for a Circular. oct16 tf

EDWARD TRACY,

LANSINGBURGH PALE AND AMBER ALE,

Also,

PORTER FOR SHIPPING AND CITY USE.

ALE AND PORTER FOR BOTTLING,

WARRANTED.

Brewery, Lansingburgh.

OFFICE IN NEW YORK, 130 CEDAR ST.,
my29 6m Corner of Washington.

JESSUP, COLE & POSTLEY,

COLUMBIAN BREWERY AND MALT HOUSE,

294, 296, 298, 300, 302 & 304 W. TWENTY-SIXTH ST.,

NEW YORK.

Store—**327** *Greenwich St., one door north of Duane St.*

Pale and Amber Ale, Porter, Burton Ale and Brown Stout, for shipping, bottling and city use, constantly on hand. oct16 3m vzm

AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.

MICHAEL KERRIGAN'S AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE, No. 151 CHATHAM ST Auction Sales of New and Second Hand Clothing on every day from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 5 o'clock, P. M Out-Door Sales, of all descriptions, most respectfully solicited; the strictest attention paid, and quick and prompt payments and returns made my30 tf

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

NOTICE.—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. Steamer ARAGO, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 16th day of October, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NICHOLAS WALSH,

SEXTON AND UNDERTAKER,

No. 8 Sixth Avenue.

feb27

Information Wanted.

Of PETER LOUGHLIN, of the parish of Oranmore, county Galway, Ireland, who emigrated to the United States in 1846, and when last heard from was in or near Philadelphia; age about 31 years. Address Bartholomew Loughlin, Mono Mills Post Office, C. W.
oct9 3t

Of JOHN CASEY, a native of Labasheeda, county Clare, Ireland; when last heard from he boarded with Edward Dooley, Springfield, Mass. He will hear from his sister Bridget by addressing a few lines to Patrick Sheahan, Lowell, Mass. oct2 3t

Wants, &c.

ORGANIST.—A Lady who can be well recommended desires a situation as ORGANIST and SCHOOL TEACHER for a Catholic Church. The country preferred. Apply to Rev. J. MCKENNA, Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Brooklyn. oct9 3t

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BLANK BOOKS.

Every kind and size, fine and superfine, including

PASS, MEMORANDUM AND COPY BOOKS,

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SERMON PAPER.

Booksellers, Stationers and others are invited to call and examine these goods before purchasing elsewhere.
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Green-House Fitting

and

ORNAMENTAL WORK

of every description promptly executed.

JOHN G. WILSON,
21 Centre street.

N. B.—The Subscriber has just removed to the above No. from No. 39 Centre. sep4 tf

W. A. NUGENT & CO.,

TIN PLATE AND SHEET IRON WORKERS,

52 Trinity Place, near Rector Street,

Slate and Metal Roofing, Tin Roofs and Leaders Repaired and Painted in the Best Manner.

TIN CASES MADE TO ORDER.

Stoves Lined with Brick; Cleaned, Repaired and Put Up. Jobbing done at the Shortest Notice.
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CAPITAL, $200,000.

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NEW YORK.

This Company Insures all kinds of Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Vessels in Port, and other Property.

Against Loss by Fire.

EUGENE PLUNKETT, Pres
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Sec.
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WAX CANDLES FOR THE ALTAR.

FACTORY OF

NICHOLAS SERF,

10 *Thompson Street.*

THE undersigned invites the attention of the Reverend Clergy and others to his stock of PURE WAX CANDLES, of every size and kind.
jan2 1y NICHOLAS SERF.

McLOUGHLIN & EVERARD,

(SUCCESSORS TO OLIVER MOWBRAY.)

Wines, Teas, Brandies and Groceries,

At Wholesale and Retail.

Genuine No. **44** FULTON STREET, between Pearl and Cliff, New York.
☞ Shipping supplied. mar13 1y

A. LANGE,

MANUFACTURER OF GILT MOULDINGS, ORNAMENTED PICTURE AND LOOKING GLASS FRAMES,

206 *William Street, corner of Frankfort,*

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☞ All Plain Gilt Frames can be cleaned by simply applying a sponge and water. REGILDING DONE.
feb27 tf

KIGGINS & KELLOGG,

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,

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Offer great inducements to the Trade, at

Nos. 123 and 125 William Street,
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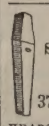
J. DOOLEY,

SEXTON OF ST. ANN'S CHURCH,

UNDERTAKER,

No. 38 Fourth Avenue, corner Eighth St.

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
☞ Burials personally attended to. my15 1y



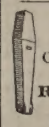
THOMAS CONNOR,

SEXTON OF ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH,

UNDERTAKER,

372 *Third Avenue, between 28th and 29th Sts.*

HEARSE AND COACHES PROCURED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
☞ All orders punctually attended to. my8 1y



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COFFIN MANUFACTURER AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, Metallic and Lead Coffins,

235 *and* 237 *Bowery, opposite Prince Street,*

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All orders for Funerals furnished on the most Reasonable Terms, and at the shortest notice.

ALL ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO AT ALL HOURS, DAY OR NIGHT. mar20 1y

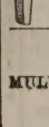
MURPHY'S CHEAP COFFIN WAREHOUSE,

43 Madison Street,

Near St. James' Church.

ALL ORDERS FOR FUNERALS ATTENDED WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Hearse and Carriages to Let. feb20 1y



JAMES SMITH,

FURNISHING UNDERTAKER,

335 *Ninth Avenue, near St. Michael's Church.*

ALL ORDERS ATTENDED TO WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Hearses and Carriages to Let. my29 6m kzm

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